

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

EDUCATION: THE KEY TO OPPORTUNITY

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, in Detroit and other inner cities around the country, our current welfare program has shown more success in maintaining the cycle of poverty than in breaking it.

Matthew Berry, a bright young constituent of mine who is a freshman at Dartmouth, put his finger on the key to breaking the cycle—education. America is the land of opportunity, but without education many Americans continue to find opportunity's door slammed in their faces.

The time has come to embrace innovative new approaches that unlock the door to opportunity instead of perpetuating generation upon generation of welfare recipients. One such approach is the Learnfare program, which Mr. Berry discusses in the following article, which I commend to my colleagues.

[From The Dartmouth, Feb. 12, 1991]

EDUCATION CAN HELP THE POOR

(By Matthew Berry, '94)

Upon receiving her high school diploma, pop music star and noted philosopher Cyndi Lauper remarked, "The more you learn, the more you earn." While I honestly doubt how much Lauper learned in high school, her words ring true because they refer to a fundamental truth. In today's society, one cannot make it in the job market without a high school diploma.

When a poor teenager drops out of school, he or she also falls off the ladder of economic advancement, thus perpetuating the cycle of poverty which grips our nation's inner cities. While many anti-poverty initiatives have been launched over the past 30 years, very few have sought to address the important correlation between poverty and lack of education.

Most liberals' welfare programs have consisted of little more than throwing money at the problem. In 1965, President Lyndon Johnson began the War Against Poverty with his Great Society programs. As many observers noted, poverty won the war. The main casualties of Johnson's war were, in fact, the poor themselves. Wounds inflicted on the poor included the breakup of their family structure, general feelings of helplessness, and dependence on the government. Various Great Society programs encouraged poor women to have as many children as possible and divorce their spouses so that they could collect more welfare benefits. The War Against Poverty sent the message to the poor that they were not responsible for their plight and the government would provide for them unconditionally.

In response to the dramatic and costly failures of The Great Society, many conservatives promoted the establishment of workfare programs. Under workfare, able-bodied welfare recipients perform assigned

tasks in order to collect their welfare checks. Certainly, requiring the poor to rake leaves in public parks is preferable to allowing them to stay home all day and watch television. Yet, workfare programs still do not provide the poor with the maximum opportunity for economic advancement.

Let's face it, a poor man isn't going to support himself in the private sector raking leaves or picking up litter along the highway. These skills are simply not marketable to employers. A better version of workfare allows participants in the program to substitute job-training for actual work. These trainees, then, have a much better chance of finding a real job and moving off the public dole. Unfortunately, job-training workfare programs still have one major drawback. Participants' chances of finding a steady job are still somewhat limited, as they are really only qualified for one line of work.

The best welfare reform program offered to date is the brainchild of Wisconsin's Republican Gov. Tommy Thompson. This program, called Learnfare, requires that teenagers in families collecting public assistance go to high school until they earn their diploma. Learnfare makes so much sense that it should be expanded and implemented nationwide.

A place on the public dole is not a God-given right and should not be granted unconditionally. If we are going to financially support able-bodied men and women, then the least we should demand is that their children go to school. A high school dropout is much more likely than a high school graduate to follow his parents onto the welfare roll. Also, a high school dropout, on average, stays on welfare for two years longer than someone with a high school diploma.

Many efforts have been made to encourage poor children to stay in school, but most of these have failed because while they have provided a carrot, they have not utilized the stick. Wisconsin's threat to cut high school dropouts' parents welfare checks is sending dropouts back to school in droves and keeping at risk teenagers in classrooms. Out of 27,000 teenagers labeled at risk by the state of Wisconsin, less than ten percent have dropped out of school. This rate is much lower than before the Learnfare program was implemented. Additionally in the city of Milwaukee alone, 1,200 dropouts returned to school in the first year of Learnfare.

The Learnfare program should be expanded so that anyone collecting welfare who does not have a high school diploma would be required to return to school. Even 40 year-olds without a high school diploma would benefit from attending night school. It is never too late for a poor person to make a break with the past and start down the road to economic independence.

Learnfare is certainly not a panacea, but it is an essential first step in ending the cycle of poverty prevalent in our nation's inner cities today. Yes, we have to focus on improving the quality of education in the inner city schools. But keeping teenagers in these schools must be our first priority.

Virtually everyone knows that George Bush is in desperate need of a domestic agenda. He should jump on the Learnfare band-

wagon, and make it the cornerstone of a new War Against Poverty. This time, though, instead of having the government bureaucracy fight poverty, we should give the poor, themselves, the weapons to fight their own battles individually. And the Patriot missile of the new War Against Poverty would be a high school education.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO HENRY "HANK" BERNAT

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, even in California, we sometimes hear of the accomplishments of special individuals in far away places. Recently, my friend, Dick Sim of Irvine, CA, informed me of just such an extraordinary person, Mr. Henry "Hank" Bernat, who retired late last year after 31 years as the football coach at Owen J. Roberts High School in Bucktown, PA.

Hank, who truly is one of America's "points of light," selflessly dedicated himself not just to the game of football, but, more importantly, to the students and athletes themselves. He was, however, not only a highly successful motivator on the gridiron, but was a leader in the field of education and will continue to be an influential member of the community.

It is only through the continual efforts of extraordinary individuals, such as Hank Bernat, that we seek to preserve and enhance this country's most valuable asset, its youth. Needless to say, I am confident that Hank will be sorely missed by those many young people whose lives he touched on the Wildcat sidelines and in the classroom.

In honor of the occasion of Hank's retirement, I ask that the following newspaper article, as it appeared in the December 5, 1990, edition of the Evening Phoenix of Phoenixville, PA, be included in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD so that my colleagues may have the opportunity to review it. Mr. Speaker, I am sure you will want to join me today in recognizing Hank Bernat's many years of distinguished service, leadership, and devotion to his community and country. I wish him and his wife, Dorothy, and their family, continued success and happiness in all their future endeavors.

COACH WHO LOVED "THE KIDS" ENDS 31-YEAR REIGN AT OJR

(By Todd Shaner)

BUCKTOWN.—To Hank Bernat, coaching and kids go together. They go together like Hank Bernat and Owen J. Roberts football.

But after 31 years, Henry "Hank" Bernat will no longer be on the sidelines coaching the Wildcats. The Charlestown Township resident announced his retirement as the Wildcats' football coach at a press conference yesterday afternoon at the Owen J.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

Roberts Administration Building. It came after talks with Principal William Faulkner and Athletic Director Dave Strock, who Bernat coached in football along with his brother, football star Don Strock.

There were no tears shed, no unkind words. Bernat personifies class, and so did his farewell.

Sitting in a comfortable chair at the corner of the meeting table, Bernat calmly, sometimes passionately, spoke about his decision, his career, his future.

It was not an easy decision, although it had been speculated since before this season started.

"I am definitely retiring from football," said Bernat, who has a 195-131-17 record in his 31 years. "I want to thank my family and assistant coaches. And the administration has been good to me.

"I'm old, that's a factor, and my legs have been bothering me (because of arthritis). It's a chore to get up and down the sidelines anymore."

Bernat said he'll miss two things about coaching: his colleagues and his players. "I'm going to miss the coaches because we've been together so long. And I'm going to miss the kids.

"I think the best day was Thursday because that was awards day.

"We'd gather the kids around and hand out the stars, hammers or paws for the helmets. One year we weren't going to do it. The kids started talking about it and they wanted to bring it back. It was nice to see the kids being rewarded.

Bernat kept coming back to "the kids." "Working with them is rewarding," he said. "I'll miss them. You get so close to the kids, see them work hard, come close and lose and sometimes you see tears. Or they work hard and you see them succeed. Sometimes they cry when they win. But it's a great thing to be around them."

Bernat has never tried to lighten the load he carries in the classroom. Since he came to the district when it formed in 1955, he has taught five classes a day in addition to homeroom. The same can be said for his longtime assistants, Joe Edwards, Al Alutius and Morland Bollinger.

"Coaching and teaching go together," Bernat said. "If they're good teachers, they're good coaches. Joe is the head of the Social Studies Department and Al is head of the Industrial Arts Department."

Bernat liked having the same assistants for all these years. It cut down on the work.

"They have taken so much of the load off me," he said. "It was to the point where we could go out there and do our business because we knew what we were doing. All they've done means a lot."

The system, and philosophy, helped, too. Bernat's philosophy of football is simple: If you have the football, they can't score.

Bernat came to the area through his wife, the former Dorothy Hallman, who is a Phoenixville native. He worked as a playground instructor for the borough one summer, and that was when he became interested in working with youngsters, an interest that blossomed when he taught and coached at school in Branford, Fla., before moving here permanently.

Bernat coached with mixed success in the 1960s. When he, Edwards and Alutius ran their first practice, they were greeted by 17 kids.

"I wanted to turn around and go back over the hill," Bernat said with a laugh.

By the end of that season, 25 kids were playing football.

In 1969, Bernat installed the "I" formation and went to a running game to take advantage of Denny Laws' ability. When Laws was hurt, he kept the system by plugging in Clark Zollars. It was the beginning of several outstanding tailbacks to play for Bernat.

"I liked the 'I' because it was easy to teach and the kids liked it. The tailback carried 25 to 30 times a game," said Bernat.

In the 1970s and 1980s, Bernat kept the system and such players as Doug Crossman, Rudy Glocker and Mike Beasley responded. And the titles began to come, too; six Ches-Monts, two more shared, and the PAC-10 two years ago. The 1972 team that tied for the Ches-Mont title, however, was the one Bernat called his favorite.

"Those kids wanted to win so badly," he said. "They didn't have a lot of talent, but they gave you everything they had."

Bernat has never been one to put himself in the spotlight. He wouldn't grade himself.

"It'd be an S or U," he said with a laugh. "I'll not grade myself, but I'll say two things: One, we tried to be fair. And two, we tried to do our best and give our best. And I think we accomplished that."

He waited until after the Thanksgiving game to announce his retirement so it wouldn't take away from the kids' effort.

"I never put winning above anything else. That's the reason this was not announced before the Thanksgiving game. I didn't want to take away from them. It's their game."

Now Bernat will have a fall free from coaching or playing for the first time since he was in eighth grade. His wife, sons John and Gene, daughters Karen and Lisa and seven grandchildren will have him around in the late part of the year. He plans to attend some Penn State games among others.

For 31 years, football at Owen J. Roberts was Bernat's game. The two will always be connected.

"I'll always pull for OJR," he said, "I'm red and white all over.

"You can't give somebody 36 years and not be attached to it. I feel a part of this school."

TRIBUTE TO LT. CARL E. OPSAHL

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to Lt. Carl E. Opsahl and the crew of the U.S.S. *Gunston Hall*, who on April 17, 1991, will be returning home from a tour in the Persian Gulf conflict. This amphibious ship is homeported at the Little Creek Amphibious Base in Norfolk, VA.

Last August 13, the *Gunston Hall* and its crew was the first of the amphibious fleet to depart Norfolk for what turned out to be an 8-month tour in the Middle East. A primary mission of the *Gunston Hall* was to enforce the economic blockade of Iraq in the Northern Arabian Sea and Persian Gulf. This blockade was to be one of the key early successes of the allied effort to drive the Iraqi Army from Kuwait. The embarked marines trained daily for an amphibious landing on the beaches of Kuwait and participated in naval maneuvers such as Operation Imminent Thunder. The presence of the *Gunston Hall* and her amphibious group served as a direct threat to the armies along the coast of Kuwait and Iraq. This

threat was essential to the success of the allied forces. The *Gunston Hall's* sailors performed their duties with professionalism and a true sense of purpose.

Mr. Speaker, I recently visited Kuwait and saw the gruesome destruction inflicted upon that small nation by the Iraqis. I returned home with a clear understanding that the allied effort to liberate Kuwait was truly a sum of many different efforts, one of which was the fine contribution of the *Gunston Hall* and her crew. The bravery and self-sacrifice of these sailors will certainly make dictators around the world think twice before engaging in aggression.

I want to also salute the families of the *Gunston Hall's* crew, who stood by so courageously as their loved ones were put at risk half way around the world. In fact, some newborn babies await the return of fathers they have never set eyes on. These families with relatives aboard the *Gunston Hall* deserve our recognition for giving our servicemen something to look forward to upon their arrival back home.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FORT DAVIS NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

HON. RONALD D. COLEMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. COLEMAN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in today in recognition of the Silver Anniversary of the Fort Davis National Historic Site, a West Texas Army Post.

The Fort Davis National Historic Site was dedicated on April 4, 1966, by then-First Lady Mrs. Lyndon B. "Lady Bird" Johnson and Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall.

The post, located in the heart of the scenic Davis Mountains in west Texas, is recognized as having a major role in the history of the Southwestern frontier. From 1854 to 1891, troops based at the post guarded immigrants, freighters, and stagecoaches on the San Antonio-El Paso road from hostile Comanche and Apache Indians. Fort Davis is also known as one of the first posts in the West to receive black soldiers, including 2d Lt. Henry Ossian Flipper, the first black graduate of West Point.

One hundred years after the post was decommissioned, Congress authorized the Fort Davis National Historical Site as a unit of the National Park Service. The Park Service has restored half of the 50th original structures and, in the summer months, conducts tours and presents demonstrations in the commanding officer's quarters, officers' kitchen, servant's quarters, and the enlisted men's barracks.

Members of the Fort Davis Historical Society began the preservation and restoration efforts resulting in legislation, that, in 1961, designated the post as a national historic site.

I rise to remember both the native and honorary west Texans who have helped us remember those who established Fort Davis in 1854.

TRIBUTE TO FATHER WILLIAM
KRUMPE

HON. CHARLES LUKEN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. LUKEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Father William Krumpe on the 25th anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood. The commitment and support he has given during the past 25 years merits all of the respect and admiration we have for him today. I personally am very proud to have a person in my district as dedicated to serving his community as he is. He has done significantly more than his share to better society.

Father Krumpe has made considerable contributions to both the youths and adults of his community. The support and dependability he has provided are immeasurable by numbers or words. I would just like to reiterate both my appreciation and my admiration for his accomplishments. I'm hopeful and confident that his example will inspire members of his congregation to emulate his sense of dedication to community and his compassion for others.

INTRODUCING LEGISLATION TO
DETERMINE HOW SATELLITES
CAN IMPROVE ENFORCEMENT OF
U.S. FISHERIES LAWS AND
INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES
AGREEMENTS

HON. JOLENE UNSOELD

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mrs. UNSOELD. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to require the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA] to assess how our current and planned satellite capabilities can aid in the enforcement of our Federal fisheries laws and in the implementation of international fisheries conservation programs.

Mr. Speaker, approximately 20 percent of the world's fishery resources originate from or are located within the exclusive economic zone [EEZ] of the United States. This large resource base supports multibillion dollar salmon and groundfish fisheries. Unfortunately, the continued viability of these fisheries is threatened by illegal harvests from foreign driftnet pirates fishing outside of agreed upon zones in international waters and from foreign trawl vessels encroaching into the U.S. EEZ of the North Pacific.

To date no effective means of monitoring these illegal activities has been developed. With the rapid increase in new fisheries laws, it has become more and more difficult to adequately protect our coastal resources and satellites may prove useful in assisting traditional enforcement operations. At the very least, we need to recognize that alternative approaches to monitoring and enforcing U.S. fishery laws and regulations and international fishery agreements must be developed to avoid severe biological and economic problems.

Mr. Speaker, I believe this legislation is an important step toward ending the illegal foreign harvests of U.S. or U.S.-origin fish.

FREE TRADE WITH MEXICO

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I commend to the attention of the House an article from the Washington Post of March 22, 1991, written by our colleague Representative BILL RICHARDSON concerning the proposed North American Free Trade Agreement [FTA] now being negotiated among the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

BILL argues persuasively that the positive consequences likely from a North American FTA outweigh the possible negative consequences. Yet—as BILL states—there is a real possibility that the "fast-track" authority needed by the administration to conclude the treaty may be rejected by Congress unless certain important nontrade issues affected by the FTA—such as the environment, labor and immigration—are addressed during the negotiation process.

These same general points were made in the communication Majority Leader DICK Gephardt sent to the President last month.

I congratulate BILL RICHARDSON on preparing such a timely, thoughtful article which will benefit all of us who read it.

FREE TRADE WITH MEXICO, Sí!

(By Bill Richardson)

A powerful energetic coalition opposes the U.S.-Mexico free trade agreement. It has been strengthened by the legislative situation in Congress, where the administration seeks fast-track procedures for both the U.S.-Mexico agreement and the stalled Uruguay Round of negotiations on the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade (GATT). Under this procedure, only one vote would be necessary to grant authority for conducting both negotiations.

This has spawned a broad alliance of opposition groups ranging from labor, textile and environmental interests to those concerned about Mexico's internal political situation. Thus, a U.S. border state congressional well disposed to free trade with Mexico could end up voting against fast track because of his unhappiness about the administration's agricultural policy in the GATT round.

If, as he has stated, the president attaches personal importance to regional and global trade and the U.S.-Mexico FTA in particular, he needs to use some of his substantial political capital to sway Congress. A bipartisan coalition is going to be indispensable to the successful negotiation and approval of a free trade agreement with Mexico. So far, supporters of the agreement, including American business, have been deafeningly silent.

In addition, a special independent high-level negotiator should be appointed with sufficient national stature to assuage congressional concerns, particularly those in the Democratic majority. Ambassador Carla Hills and her negotiating team at the U.S. Trade Representative's office are understandably focused on the Uruguay negotiations. A special negotiator, concentrating solely on the Mexican agreement, could

strengthen the administration's ability to conduct effective trade talks while giving much-needed visibility to the Mexican agreement.

The administration needs to assure Congress that the United States and Mexico are seriously addressing issues raised by opponents, such as the dangers of wage disparities under a free trade agreement, working conditions in Mexico, illegal drug flow and the need for stricter environmental regulations in Mexico, particularly compliance with clean-air standards at the border. These deliberations should not be tied to the free trade agreement itself, but they need to be the subject of bilateral discussions, obviously involving a variety of agencies such as the Department of Labor and the EPA, and be coordinated with the FTA negotiations.

Mexico is now announcing new environmental regulations for the *maquila* (twin assembly plant) industry, which will begin the process of defining and enforcing specific environmental laws. If the United States is serious about wanting a cleaner home, hemispheric and global environment, it should work for stronger environmental controls on both sides of the border.

Similarly, some in the United States claim that a free trade agreement will exacerbate the flow of drugs into this country. The fact is that Mexico under President Carlos Salinas de Gortari greatly strengthened its cooperation with the United States on the drug front.

The Bush administration needs to develop a long-range strategy for free trade throughout the hemisphere. Caribbean countries are already concerned that a U.S.-Mexico FTA will jeopardize trade benefits obtained under the Caribbean Basin Initiative. Other Latin nations are viewing the proposed U.S.-Mexico trade connection jealously and suspiciously.

The positive consequences in concluding a free trade agreement with Mexico far exceed the negatives. There will be better access to a growing Mexican export market, a more reliable source of petroleum, increased American ownership of Mexican subsidiaries and other assets, and expanded access to parts and labor. Tangible political benefits include a potential reduction of Mexican immigration to the United States because of augmented economic activity as well as enhanced political stability in Mexico. Finally, with the evolution of trade blocs in Asia and Europe, the FTA assists the United States and the Western Hemisphere in effectively competing in an inextricably altered commercial environment.

Should the fast-track authority be defeated in Congress, U.S.-Mexico relations in particular, and U.S. international economic policy in general, will be severely hampered. Unless the administration acts now, the war we have won on the Persian Gulf battlefields for a new world order will be eroded by a battle lost right here at home.

TRIBUTE TO LT. JOHNNIE D.
RHODES

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to Lt. Johnnie D. Rhodes and the crew of the U.S.S. *Gunston Hall*, who on April 17, 1991, will be returning home from a tour

in the Persian Gulf conflict. This amphibious ship is homeported at the Little Creek Amphibious Base in Norfolk, VA.

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KILDEE PAYS TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM JOYNER

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in paying tribute to a fine American and resident of my hometown of Flint, MI, Mr. William Joyner.

Bill Joyner is retiring from the Flint Area Chamber of Commerce on April 30, 1991. The Flint Area Chamber of Commerce is honoring Bill with a retirement dinner on April 10, 1991. He is retiring after 18 years as a staff member of the FACC. Bill began his career in membership sales. He has also served as director of the business and education coordinating council and is retiring as executive vice-president and director of the communications department.

While Bill has worked tirelessly promoting Flint business, he has also committed himself to his community. He has been an active volunteer for the Left Bank Gallery, the Kiwanis, and with his church. Bill has earned the re-

spect of everyone who has had the pleasure of working with him. He has always offered those with whom he comes in contact a helping hand or the advice of someone who has gained experience necessary of succeed in life.

Through each and every challenge facing our economy, Bill has stood as a tireless advocate for businesses in the Flint and Genesee County area. He has provided everyone with whom he comes in contact with a sense of greater self-worth and a belief that no problem is insurmountable. He is a self-made man, coming to the Flint area from his home in Tennessee. He served his country during World War II as a member of the U.S. Navy. He has continued to carry on the tradition of public service by serving the business community in a variety of positions. He has committed himself to the betterment of the community and emphasized the need for communication and cooperation between business and government. He has encouraged businesses to involve themselves in the community and has led the way by his own example. There is no question he is a truly unique individual.

While Bill is retiring from the phase of his career, I am certain that he will successfully pursue other challenging opportunities. Flint, MI, is truly a better place to live because of Bill Joyner's involvement in business and community affairs. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed an honor and a pleasure to pay tribute to an outstanding individual, William Joyner. I know the entire House of Representatives joins me today in honoring Bill and his lovely wife, Geraldine, on this most auspicious occasion. I wish them both well as they pursue a prosperous and fulfilling retirement.

A TRIBUTE TO LESLIE K. DAVIS

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, the Toastmasters International Organization has proudly announced that on Saturday, April 13, 1991, it will honor Leslie K. Davis for her dedication to residents of Contra Costa County, CA. I would like to take this opportunity to share with you the outstanding public service career of Ms. Davis and her work to improve and promote general skills in public speaking.

Leslie began her involvement in the Toastmasters International Organization in 1985, and has since been a moving force as an organizer and mentor. After only 1 year with the organization, Leslie won her first recognition in achieving her Competent Toastmaster designation, and by 1987, she received the Able Toast Master Award. Leslie's highest honors include being named Toastmaster of the Year for 1987-88 for the Redwood Empire District No. 57 and the Distinguished Toast Master Award in 1990.

Leslie has continued to expand her active role in the Toastmaster's program. She has had many successes in demonstrating her speaking skills through various competitions where she was awarded second place in District 57's evaluation contest in 1986 and first

place as the best impromptu speaker in District 57 in 1987. Leslie has also held the office of Division B Lieutenant Governor from 1988-89 and was District 57 chief judge from 1989-90.

Serving as both an organizer and mentor, Leslie founded the Delta No. 6872 chapter of the Toastmasters' program in Antioch, CA in 1988. She played a key role in helping other club members achieve leadership positions and in gaining recognition for the Delta Chapter by having two of its members honored as outstanding club presidents. Prior to establishing the Delta Chapter, Leslie helped charter two clubs in Contra Costa County, the Strait Talkers No. 6061 and the Talksics No. 6718.

Over the years Leslie has committed hundreds of hours toward the education of her fellow Toastmasters through special seminars on parliamentary procedures, evaluation, and listening skills. She has also introduced the youth of Contra Costa County into the Toastmasters' program through several speechcraft and youth leadership seminars which she conducted, and later supervised the judging for the annual delta pride youth speech contest.

Mr. Speaker, I would like the U.S. House of Representatives to join the Delta Toastmasters No. 6872 in congratulating Leslie K. Davis for her record of outstanding accomplishments. These efforts have certainly earned her the respect and appreciation of her colleagues and the residents of Contra Costa County. I salute her dedication and excellent work.

TRIBUTE TO 37TH DIVISION VETERANS ASSOCIATION

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the 37th Division Veterans Association of my 17th Congressional District of Ohio. This year marks the 51st anniversary of this highly decorated and highly rated division.

This all-Ohio division, founded on July 18, 1917, has enjoyed a reputation as one of the Nation's toughest group of fighters ever since its outstanding performance in World War I. It has maintained a tradition of excellence throughout the last 51 years, always striving to defend the rights of humanity both at home and abroad.

During World War II the division earned seven Congressional Medals of Honor, 109 Distinguished Service Crosses, four Distinguished Service Medals, 939 Silver Stars, 61 Legions of Merit, 94 Soldier Medals, 6,366 Bronze Star Medals, and over 9,800 Purple Hearts. Furthermore, it was one of the only National Guard Divisions to be recalled to active duty during the Korean conflict, where it became a part of the regular United States Army.

The 37th Division is now hailed as one of the most loyal, dedicated, and courageous divisions in the Nation. It receives some of the highest training performance ratings given to any National Guard or Reserve Division in the

country today, and as events unfold in the Middle East it continues its honorable defense of freedom.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the members of the 37th Division Veterans Association during this 51st anniversary celebration. In their unceasing vigil to uphold the principles of democracy, the members of the 37th Division serve as an inspiration to all Americans. I am truly proud to represent this group of distinguished individuals.

AID FOR ISRAEL IN THE WAKE OF
THE PERSIAN GULF WAR

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, had I been present for the vote on the dire emergency supplemental appropriations for Operation Desert Shield-Desert Storm, I would have voiced my strong support for the \$650 million in supplemental aid to the State of Israel. I also strongly opposed the Valentine amendment striking the \$650 million supplemental appropriation to Israel and the Traficant amendment cutting \$250 million from the assistance fund.

Although Israel was more than willing to defend itself from the unprovoked Iraqi aggression against its civilian population, Israel sacrificed the well-being of its own citizens because the United States requested that Israel remain out of the conflict. Israel's courageous policy of restraint demonstrates that it remains a steadfast ally critical to United States interests in this still hostile region.

Israel incurred tremendous damage as a consequence of Iraqi aggression, being the only frontline noncombatant nation to sustain both physical and economic losses. Thirty-nine missiles landed in Israel, causing 14 deaths, 228 injuries, and \$200 million in property damages. Israel also lost an estimated \$1.7 billion in GNP from January 15 to the last days of the war. Even before hostilities broke out, Israel incurred enormous costs in order to maintain its forces at a heightened state of alert and lost \$600 million from the decrease in tourism.

While the entire international community should assist in the effort to compensate Israel for these severe losses, the \$600 million in U.S. assistance is an important token payment of support for our longtime friend and ally. Any cut in this assistance would threaten the interests and security of the United States and our reliable allies in the region.

I am pleased that the \$650 million assistance fund to Israel overwhelmingly passed the House and that both the Valentine and Traficant amendments to cut this aid were decisively defeated.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO LT. MICHAEL G.
BARRINGTON

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to Lt. Michael G. Barrington and the crew of the U.S.S. *Gunston Hall*, who on April 17, 1991, will be returning home from a tour in the Persian Gulf conflict. This amphibious ship is homeported at the Little Creek Amphibious Base in Norfolk, VA.

Last August 13, the *Gunston Hall* and its crew was the first of the amphibious fleet to depart Norfolk for what turned out to be an 8-month tour in the Middle East. A primary mission of the *Gunston Hall* was to enforce the economic blockade of Iraq in the Northern Arabian Sea and Persian Gulf. This blockade was to be one of the key early successes of the allied effort to drive the Iraqi Army from Kuwait. The embarked marines trained daily for an amphibious landing on the beaches of Kuwait and participated in naval maneuvers such as Operation Imminent Thunder. The presence of the *Gunston Hall* and her amphibious group served as a direct threat to the armies along the coast of Kuwait and Iraq. This threat was essential to the success of the allied forces. The *Gunston Hall's* sailors performed their duties with professionalism and a true sense of purpose.

Mr. Speaker, I recently visited Kuwait and saw the gruesome destruction inflicted upon that small nation by the Iraqis. I returned home with a clear understanding that the allied effort to liberate Kuwait was truly a sum of many different efforts, one of which was the fine contribution of the *Gunston Hall* and her crew. The bravery and self-sacrifice of these sailors will certainly make dictators around the world think twice before engaging in aggression.

I want to also salute the families of the *Gunston Hall's* crew, who stood by so courageously as their loved ones were put at risk half way around the world. In fact, some newborn babies await the return of fathers they have never set eyes on. These families with relatives aboard the *Gunston Hall* deserve our recognition for giving our servicemen something to look forward to upon their arrival back home.

DEMOCRACY—THE VANGUARD OF
FREEDOM

HON. C. THOMAS McMILLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Danielle M. Stetz, Maryland's statewide winner of the Veterans of Foreign War Voice of Democracy scriptwriting contest, for her script entitled "Democracy—The Vanguard of Freedom."

DEMOCRACY—THE VANGUARD OF FREEDOM
(By Danielle Stetz)

"Hello there son, how would you like a flower?" I looked up at the man and grasped the red wire flowers.

It was a Saturday afternoon, I had accompanied my mother to the grocery store. As we were standing in line, I noticed an older man outside in a green uniform. He sits in a wheelchair, and hands out red wire flowers. On his jacket are shiny pins and patches.

"Thank you, sir." I looked down at the stem, and on a white tag were the words Democracy: The Vanguard of Freedom.

"Democracy: The Vanguard of Freedom," read the man, "do you know what that means?" "No sir," I replied.

He leaned forward and looked straight into my eyes. "Your grandfathers have fought many battles for what we call our system of democracy. Democracy, is being able to speak your mind, having an opinion in your government, and to be part of your country. In fact, everyone has a different meaning of democracy, but something we all agree on is the fact that it means freedom."

I wasn't exactly clear on what he was trying to tell me, but my curiosity about the phrase on the white tag was overwhelming. I took a seat next to the table where he had set up, and continued to listen.

"Our protector is democracy. It is our vanguard of freedom, both in our country, and with other countries." "How old are you son?" I proudly remarked my age of seven. "Well," he continued "many generations of Americans have protected this country and in a few years, maybe you will, too."

"Did you fight in the war?" I asked. "Yes, with many other men." He then continued to point out several pins and badges. "So many young men, all brave, all heroes. They gave up their lives for democracy, and the war took many of them."

"Does everyone have pins like yours?" "I'm very proud of my medals, but every one of our men are honored. You don't need a medal to be a hero." "That flower you hold in your hand is our memorial flower, the Buddy Poppy."

"These days veterans in rehabilitation centers, and many of our ladies auxiliaries make these flowers. They are a reminder of our soldiers, who gave up their lives for our country and your freedom."

I put the flowers into my coat pocket and dropped my change into a box marked donations. I then pulled the flowers back out and looked down at them again with new eyes, they were no longer just wire flowers with a white tag. They filled me with a sense of pride and patriotism. They were a symbol of democracy, a symbol of freedom.

"John," my mother was coming out of the store. "Goodbye sir." I then proceeded to take the flowers in my right hand and put them into my pocket. "Would you like to hear about my flowers, mother?"

As we walked off, I could hear the man in the background, "Would you like a flower?"

THE 410TH DAILY POINT OF LIGHT

HON. CHARLES LUKEN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. LUKEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Melissa Ann Rohrbach on being selected as the 410th "Daily Point of Light."

Melissa is 18 years of age and a senior at Lakota High School where she is an active participant in many school-related programs as well as projects within the community. Ms. Rohrbach established the West Chester Hi-Y Club where she recruits young people to help collect food and clothing for the needy. She also tutors first graders and is actively involved in the Peer Counseling Program at her school. Ms. Rohrbach's counseling programs include themes for the prevention of drugs, alcohol, and tobacco abuse among students. This program has been implemented for junior high students as well.

Ms. Rohrbach should be considered a role model for today's youth. She has gained the admiration and respect of her peers for her commitment to her school and its host community. I would like to repeat both my appreciation and my admiration for her accomplishments. I'm hopeful that other students will emulate her sense of pride and dedication to the community.

TRIBUTE TO PETER "FIGO" CARVELLA

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Peter "Figo" Carvella, the legendary sports great whose career has extended from player, to coach, to sponsor. Mr. Carvella will be inducted into Baseballtown, U.S.A., Greater Youngstown Old Timers Association, Inc., on Sunday, May 5, 1991.

Mr. Carvella founded Figo Athletic Club, which sponsored teams in baseball, softball, football, touchball, bowling, ping pong, basketball, and boxing. Figo's softball teams enjoyed immense popularity, travelling throughout 36 States and Mexico and playing in 3 world, 1 regional, and 10 State tournaments. In addition, Figo coached boxers in both local and national Golden Gloves matches while still finding time to organize slow pitch softball teams for the folks back home. These same softball teams eventually won both Eastern Class "A" and World Tournaments under the U.S. Slow Pitch Softball Association.

Figo organized the first professional basketball game for the American Basketball League, Chicago versus Pittsburgh held in New Castle, OH.

Peter Carvella is a member of a long list of fraternal orders, sports clubs, and community-service organizations and has served as a commissioner to eight different softball associations. His teams have also recruited many top sports men and women to play for local charitable causes.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize Peter "Figo" Carvella for his dedication and contribution to the sports world since his career began in 1937. His service has helped to open doors for many young men and women and has united local communities in the spirit of sportsmanship. In the words of the great Figo, "If you can't play sports, be a sport."

CHINA'S REPRESSION OF FILM INDUSTRY

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, the leadership of the People's Republic of China has continued its retreat into the Dark Ages of repression and dictatorship in the months since the Tiananmen Square massacre.

The latest example of China's backpedaling is its new policy of strict censorship over China's film industry. Most egregiously, Chinese authorities demanded that the U.S. Motion Picture Academy disqualify the Chinese film "Du Jou" which had been nominated for this year's Oscar for best foreign language film.

I ask unanimous consent that an excellent op-ed on this topic, entitled "China and the Oscars," by Steven Spielberg and Kathleen Kennedy printed in the New York Times on March 25, 1991, be inserted following my remarks and strongly urge my colleagues to review for themselves the ignominious record of Chinese cultural oppression in recent months.

[From the New York Times, Mar. 25, 1991]

CHINA AND THE OSCARS

(By Steven Spielberg and Kathleen Kennedy)

LOS ANGELES.—The announcement of the Academy Award nominations on Feb. 13 brought joy to many members of the international film community. Sadly, it brought only consternation to a film maker in China.

Barring an 11th hour reversal, Zhang Yimou, director of "Ju Dou," the first Chinese movie ever nominated for the Oscar for Best Foreign Language Film, will not be allowed to celebrate his honor publicly or attend tonight's award ceremony.

The China Film Bureau submitted "Ju Dou" for consideration last autumn. However, the film quickly fell victim to China's cultural retrenchment. Although Zhang Yimou carefully set his tale of doomed lovers safely in the pre-Communist past, Chinese authorities, displeased with the film's frank sensuality and unhappy ending, reversed themselves and demanded that the Academy disqualify the film. Perhaps the flame-filled ending was too evocative of the Tiananmen massacre in June 1989.

Until last week, the Chinese Government had responded to the nomination and formal requests for Zhang Yimou to attend the ceremony with official silence. In a statement issued March 18, however, Beijing acknowledged the honor, but refused to allow Mr. Zhang to come to the U.S. claiming that he was "very busy."

A recent statement by China's Film and Television Minister, Ai Zhisheng, makes the Chinese position clearer. In a veiled attack on the Academy, Mr. Ai stated publicly that only the Chinese have the right to judge the merits of a Chinese movie.

Quite apart from the logical absurdity of his position (will China next disqualify itself from the Olympics because only the Chinese can judge the merits of Chinese athletes?), Mr. Ai overlooked a sad fact. The Chinese public has never had the opportunity to view—or judge—"Ju Dou" for itself. It has been effectively banned.

Even more disturbing than the fate of Zhang Yimou and his film is the Government's new policy of strict censorship. At a recent national film conference, Mr. Ai de-

clared that only movies that "fully implemented the party line" would be considered for export or as official entries in international competitions.

This statement signals trouble for the acclaimed "Fifth Generation" film makers. This group, the first generation to attend the Beijing Film Academy when it reopened after the Cultural Revolution, has brought Chinese film makers into the international arena. Its films—"The Big Parade," "The Horse Thief" and "King of the Children"—are politically and esthetically daring and have garnered acclaim and awards.

Zhang Yimou's previous work, "Red Sorghum," perhaps the most renowned Fifth Generation film, won the Berlin Film Festival's top prize and was a critical and commercial success in the U.S. in 1988.

Since June 1989, however, the Government has placed greater restrictions on the film industry. Production has been cut back and Government funds are available only to films made for propaganda purposes.

Fifth Generation directors have been forced to look abroad for financing. ("Ju Dou" was financed by the Tokyo-based Tokuma Communications.) Now Beijing has effectively eliminated this option. Why would a foreign company invest in a film that would not be eligible for export and would be banned in its home country?

The new policy also increases the likelihood that foreign film makers wishing to make movies in China will face severe restrictions. The few weeks we spent shooting "Empire of the Sun" in Shanghai were highlights of our movie-making careers.

A Chinese official in the U.S., when asked about Mr. Ai's statements, joked, "It's another Cultural Revolution." Unfortunately, the situation of film makers in China is no laughing matter. The international film community has a special obligation to fight for freedom of expression. We feel nothing but outrage at Mr. Ai's proclamation, the censoring of Zhang Yimou and the artistic restrictions placed on our colleagues in China.

TRIBUTE TO LT. (JG.) ALLEN LANDERS

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to Lt. (jg.) Allen Landers and the crew of the U.S.S. *Gunston Hall*, who on April 17, 1991, will be returning home from a tour in the Persian Gulf conflict. This amphibious ship is homeported at the Little Creek Amphibious Base in Norfolk, VA.

Last August 13, the *Gunston Hall* and its crew was the first of the amphibious fleet to depart Norfolk for what turned out to be an 8-month tour in the Middle East. A primary mission of the *Gunston Hall* was to enforce the economic blockade of Iraq in the Northern Arabian Sea and Persian Gulf. This blockade was to be one of the key early successes of the allied effort to drive the Iraqi Army from Kuwait. The embarked marines trained daily for an amphibious landing on the beaches of Kuwait and participated in naval maneuvers such as Operation Imminent Thunder. The

presence of the *Gunston Hall* and her amphibious group served as a direct threat to the armies along the coast of Kuwait and Iraq. This threat was essential to the success of the allied forces. The *Gunston Hall's* sailors performed their duties with professionalism and a true sense of purpose.

Mr. Speaker, I recently visited Kuwait and saw the gruesome destruction inflicted upon that small nation by the Iraqis. I returned home with a clear understanding that the allied effort to liberate Kuwait was truly a sum of many different efforts, one of which was the fine contribution of the *Gunston Hall* and her crew. The bravery and self-sacrifice of these sailors will certainly make dictators around the world think twice before engaging in aggression.

All of the families of the *Gunston Hall's* crew, who stood by so courageously as their loved ones were put at risk half way around the world are to be commended. In fact, some newborn babies await the return of fathers they have never set eyes on. These families with relatives aboard the *Gunston Hall* deserve our recognition for giving our servicemen something to look forward to upon their arrival back home.

THE BOAT OWNER'S USER FEE

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in support of H.R. 534, a bill introduced by Mr. DAVIS of Michigan, designed to repeal the user fee imposed on owners of recreational boats during last year's budget reconciliation. The term user fee in this case is a certain misnomer, for not a penny of the money collected by this tax goes to additional Coast Guard or other Government services provided to the paying boat owner. I am a strong supporter of the concept that those who use a specific service should be the first asked to pay for that service. But my support most certainly does not extend to asking small segments of our society to pay for excessive Government spending, and then conveniently calling those payments user fees. That is wrong, and only serves to undermine what little faith remains among the people of this Nation in our fiscal integrity.

Mr. Speaker, the boat owners and builders of this Nation have already taken it on the chin because of congressional mandates. Combined with the recession, the 10-percent luxury tax imposed on many boat purchases has served to devastate our small boat building industry. An estimated 16,000 manufacturing and retailing jobs will be lost in the industry during the 1990's. Last year's budget reconciliation also increased the motorboat fuel tax by 5 cents, on top of marine fuel taxes that go into the Wallop-Breaux trust fund. Furthermore, boat owners already pay direct, and justifiable, fees for such services as documentation, licenses, and inspections.

It is not even clear if the revenue collected by the imposition of this user fee will even cover the cost of enforcing compliance. There

are 752,836 registered boats in the State of California, owned by ordinary citizens of all incomes who are now being asked to pay a fee which I cannot justify. Neither can anyone else in Congress. Let's get rid of this tax. Let's certainly not call it a user fee any longer. Let's pass H.R. 534 and put some fairness and integrity back into the system. I compliment my colleague from Michigan for the introduction of this legislation and I am proud to add my name as a cosponsor.

TRIBUTE TO THE SEVERN RIVER ASSOCIATION

HON. C. THOMAS McMILLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a very distinguished organization in my district. In recognition of their long history of the Severn River and local environmental protection, of preservation, I would like to thank and congratulate the Severn River Association on its 80th anniversary.

The Severn River Association [SRA], which originated in 1911, is the Nation's oldest organization dedicated to the preservation of the natural resources of this watershed. Over the last 80 years, the SRA has grown to be Anne Arundel County's largest representative civic organization with membership more than tripling in just the past 6 years. During this time, some notable accomplishments of the SRA include pollution control, the acceptance of the Severn River as one of Maryland's four scenic rivers, erosion control, and the formulation and legislative passage of the Chesapeake Bay initiatives.

It is with great pleasure that I offer my congratulations to the Severn River Association for their 80th anniversary and extend best wishes for their continued success in the preservation of the Severn River. I know that my colleagues will be pleased to join me in this well-deserved tribute.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRST THANKSGIVING

HON. RONALD D. COLEMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. COLEMAN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the first thanksgiving celebration held by European colonists in my district near present-day El Paso, TX.

Don Juan de Onate, a Spanish explorer, led the first major permanent colonization effort into what is now the United States, north from Mexico, beginning in January 1598; nearly a quarter of a century before the *Mayflower* set sail from England.

Four hundred soldiers and settlers, 270 women and children, 7,000 head of livestock, and 83 ox-drawn wagons and carts traveled from Santa Barbara, Mexico through the

Chihuahuan desert to the banks of the Rio Grande. After 4 months of traveling in the desert without adequate food and water, the colonists came to the waters of the "Great River" at what is now San Elizario, on April 20, 1598, where they quenched their thirst and rested from their long journey.

On April 30, 10 days later, Juan de Onate ordered the colonists to dress in their best clothes and to gather for a feast of thanksgiving. He memorialized the occasion with "la toma," claiming the land in the name of the King of Spain. The soldiers also presented a play depicting the arrival of the missionaries. These and other events of de Onate's thanksgiving were recorded in the chronicles of Gaspar Perez de Villagra, published in 1610.

I rise not to change history, but to pay tribute to Don Juan de Onate and the brave pioneers who gave thanks in their new land more than two decades before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock.

As the residents of my district prepare to honor the 393d anniversary of the first thanksgiving on American soil through a reenactment of de Onate's feast and celebration, I urge my colleagues not to forget the celebration of the Pilgrims, but to remember an earlier feast that took place on the banks of the Rio Grande.

TRIBUTE TO BOB FAIRCHILD

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Bob Fairchild of my 17th Congressional District of Ohio. Mr. Fairchild is retiring from the American Red Cross after over a decade of service with the Mahoning Red Cross Chapter.

Mr. Fairchild was chosen for the position of assistant executive director and director of disaster services for the Mahoning Red Cross after having served for nearly three decades with the U.S. Army. He defended his country through both peace and war, fighting for American values and a freedom of lifestyle. With little pause, Mr. Fairchild set out along another path of community service, Red Cross disaster relief, soon after his retirement from the Armed Forces.

In his 11 years with the Mahoning Chapter of the Red Cross, Mr. Fairchild has come to the aid of many disaster victims. His presence through the terms of three executive directors made him a dependable stabilizing force in the chapter. His hard work, honesty, and unwavering commitment to service have reaffirmed the Mahoning Chapter's excellent judgment in his selection—they recognize what an asset they have enjoyed in Mr. Fairchild and are sorry to see him go.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize Bob Fairchild as an outstanding American. In his devotion to service he stands as an inspiration to all his fellow countrypersons. As he and his wife Jean prepare to travel and visit their grandchildren, I would like to extend my congratulations for his retirement and for a job well done. It has truly

been an honor to represent this distinguished individual.

TRIBUTE TO LT. HARRY T.
WILLIAMS

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to Lt. Harry T. Williams and the crew of the U.S.S. *Gunston Hall*, who on April 17, 1991, will be returning home from a tour in the Persian Gulf conflict. This amphibious ship is homeported at the Little Creek Amphibious Base in Norfolk, VA.

Last August 13, the *Gunston Hall* and its crew was the first of the amphibious fleet to depart Norfolk for what turned out to be an 8-month tour in the Middle East. A primary mission of the *Gunston Hall* was to enforce the economic blockade of Iraq in the Northern Arabian Sea and Persian Gulf. This blockade was to be one of the key early successes of the allied effort to drive the Iraqi Army from Kuwait. The embarked marines trained daily for an amphibious landing on the beaches of Kuwait and participated in naval maneuvers such as Operation Imminent Thunder. The presence of the *Gunston Hall* and her amphibious group served as a direct threat to the armies along the coast of Kuwait and Iraq. This threat was essential to the success of the allied forces. The *Gunston Hall's* sailors performed their duties with professionalism and a true sense of purpose.

Mr. Speaker, I recently visited Kuwait and saw the gruesome destruction inflicted upon that small nation by the Iraqis. I returned home with a clear understanding that the allied effort to liberate Kuwait was truly a sum of many different efforts, one of which was the fine contribution of the *Gunston Hall* and her crew. The bravery and self-sacrifice of these sailors will certainly make dictators around the world think twice before engaging in aggression.

I want to also salute the families of the *Gunston Hall's* crew, who stood by so courageously as their loved ones were put at risk half way around the world. In fact, some newborn babies await the return of fathers they have never set eyes on. These families with relatives aboard the *Gunston Hall* deserve our recognition for giving our servicemen something to look forward to upon their arrival back home.

INTRODUCING A RESOLUTION
SEEKING IMPLEMENTATION OF A
BAN ON LARGE-SCALE
DRIFTNETS

HON. JOLENE UNSOELD

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mrs. UNSOELD. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a House Resolution urging the President to seek an international moratorium

on the use of large-scale driftnets as called for in United Nations Resolution 44-225, while working to achieve the United States policy of a permanent ban on these nets. Joining me as original cosponsors of this resolution are Representatives MANTON, WYDEN, DE LUCA, KOPETSKI, SWIFT, MINK, COSTELLO, G. MILLER, McDERMOTT, DeFAZIO, BEILSON, J. MILLER, TOWNS, and LEVINE.

Mr. Speaker, large-scale driftnet fishing continues to be a major threat to the future of our oceans and the living resources they support. These 20- to 30-mile-long nets, supposedly intended to catch squid and tuna in the North and South Pacific oceans, are indiscriminate curtains of death, killing thousands of endangered sea turtles, hundreds of thousands of marine mammals and seabirds, and millions of non-target fish.

The senseless slaughter of marine life by the massive driftnet fleets has led to a strong statement of concern by the global community in U.N. Resolution 44-225. This resolution, adopted unanimously by the General Assembly, calls for a moratorium on large-scale driftnet fishing, unless an adequate conservation program can be developed.

With this nonbinding resolution in place, driftnetting nations are arguing that conservation programs short of a moratorium can be developed. In fact, one high-level Japanese official has even made an analogy to his country's commercial whaling operations, suggesting that, at the very least, some level of driftnet fishing should continue for scientific purposes.

As a leader in international marine conservation, the United States must convey to the United Nations a strong statement of United States opposition to large scale driftnet fishing. In the Fishery Conservation Amendments of 1990, Congress established a United States policy to seek the moratorium under United Nations Resolution 44-225, and to achieve a permanent ban on this wasteful and destructive fishing practice.

It is now up to the administration to implement this policy. The administration must seek nothing less than the moratorium called for in United Nations Resolution 44-225, while working to achieve a permanent, worldwide ban on large-scale driftnets. The resolution I have drafted calls on the President to take this action.

A copy of the resolution follows:

H. CON. RES. —

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),

Whereas large-scale driftnets are nearly invisible, miles-long monofilament nets that are fished just below the surface on the open seas for the purpose of entangling fish and squid in the webbing;

Whereas the best available scientific data indicates large-scale driftnets incidentally kill thousands of endangered sea turtles, hundreds-of-thousands of marine mammals and millions of nontarget fishes;

Whereas continued large-scale driftnet fishing to collect further scientific information is unacceptable because it will undermine efforts to responsibly harvest and conserve pelagic and anadromous marine resources;

Whereas United Nations Resolution 44-225 provides a strong statement of concern by the global community regarding the impacts

of large-scale driftnet fishing and calls for a moratorium on the use of these nets beyond the exclusive economic zone of any nation by June 30, 1992;

Whereas unless a joint assessment of scientifically sound data by all members of the international community concludes that there is no reasonable expectation of unacceptable impacts by large-scale driftnet fisheries, the conditions for relief from the moratorium recommended in United Nations Resolution 44-225 are not met; and

Whereas the Fishery Conservation Amendments of 1990 (Public Law 101-627) declares the use of large-scale driftnets beyond the exclusive economic zone of any nations to be an indiscriminate and wasteful fishing method, contains directives in support of the moratorium called for in United Nations Resolution 44-225, and establishes a new national policy of securing a permanent ban on the use of this fishing technique: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress—

(1) that the President—

(A) should coordinate efforts between Federal agencies, affected coastal States, the Congress, the commercial fishing industry, and the conservation community to secure a moratorium on large-scale driftnet fishing by June, 1992, as called for in United Nations Resolution 44-225, and

(B) while seeking that moratorium, should work to achieve the United States policy of a permanent ban on large-scale driftnet fishing, as set forth in the Fishery Conservation Amendments of 1990 (Public Law 101-627); and

(2) that the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Commerce should submit to the Congress by not later than June 1, 1991, recommendations and evaluation of appropriate steps, measures, policies, and changes in laws, including sanctions, which should be undertaken by the United States Government to implement the moratorium referred to in paragraph (1)(A) and to secure a ban on large-scale pelagic driftnets.

KILDEE HONORS PHI DELTA
KAPPA

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today before my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to pay tribute to the Flint chapter of Phi Delta Kappa on the occasion of its 25th anniversary.

As a member of the Phi Delta Kappa national fraternity, the Flint chapter is dedicated to the mission of this professional education organization to promote quality education, with particular emphasis on publicly supported education. This mission is carried out through the acceptance, continuing interpretation and appropriate implementation of the ideal of high quality leadership, accomplished through research, teaching and the use of other instruments to promote education.

The Flint chapter of Phi Delta Kappa was established in 1966 by concerned local educators. Nearly 200 individuals, scattered throughout the United States and elsewhere, are listed as members of the Flint chapter.

The charter of this organization hangs proudly in the conference of the Flint School District Administration Building as a testament to the commitment of the Flint School District to the high ideals espoused by Phi Delta Kappa.

There is no doubt that our country is in need of organizations such as Phi Delta Kappa to promote, protect, defend, and enhance our educational system. Our educational system cannot meet the challenges of a new century without the support and involvement of organizations like Phi Delta Kappa. This organization has come to the conclusion that our children are indeed our future. To ensure a prosperous future, our great Nation must ensure that our children receive the best public education possible. This can be accomplished only with input from interested individuals and organizations committed to the highest educational ideals. Phi Delta Kappa has taken this notion one step further by initiating and conducting programs to enhance our local educational system. Phi Delta Kappa has conducted programs aimed at high-risk urban youth through the Middle College Program at Mott Community College in Flint as well as the Tune In to Math and Science Program conducted through GMI Management and Engineering Institute in Flint. Additionally, Phi Delta Kappa keeps abreast of legislative initiatives at the State and Federal level. I am proud to say that I rely on their input as I consider legislation that will affect our schools.

Mr. Speaker, it is indeed an honor and a pleasure to come before my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to praise this fine organization. As a former teacher and a long time member of Phi Delta Kappa, I am proud of my association with this group. I know my colleagues join me in wishing Phi Delta Kappa a successful celebration of its 25th anniversary and wish them Godspeed in its next 25 years of tireless advocacy on behalf of education.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE STUART WILSON

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the late Stuart Wilson of my 17th Congressional District of Ohio. Mr. Wilson passed away Sunday, March 10, at the age of 70.

Mr. Wilson served with me as a member of the Great Lakes Inland Waterway Committee since 1986, and as such he was a staunch supporter of canal progress. Mr. Wilson enjoyed a wealth of interests and talents. He contributed his energy to the community tirelessly, working in areas ranging from TV and radio broadcasting to auctioneering to the operation of several businesses along the waterfront.

Memberships in two local historical societies ranked among Mr. Wilson's many personal interests, stemming from his devotion to American values and his pride in the country. Mr. Wilson also served in the Army Air Forces during World War II.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this time to express my deep regret at Mr. Wilson's passing. Mr. Wilson serves as a model for us all in his hard work and love for his family, community, and country. It has been a true honor to represent this distinguished individual, and the members of his family continue to have my fondest support.

FALLEN HEROES OF OPERATION DESERT STORM

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and offer my condolences to the families, relatives, and friends of two soldiers from the Louisville and Jefferson County community who died in Operation Desert Storm: Marine Capt. James K. Thorp and Army Cpl. Kevin E. Wright.

Capt. Jim Thorp was one of four Marines killed in a helicopter crash in Saudi Arabia during a noncombat mission on Sunday, February 3. Jim grew up in an area of Jefferson County we call Valley Station and joined the Marines during his high school years. As a marine, Jim earned an engineering degree from the University of Mississippi, and, in the process, became the first college graduate in his family.

Captain Thorp was part of the first wave of soldiers sent to Saudi Arabia after Iraq invaded Kuwait on August 2. He flew UH-1 helicopters on casualty evacuation missions and resupply. He wrote often to his parents, William and Dorothy Thorp, relatives and friends. Kentucky's first casualty in Desert Storm will be deeply missed but remembered as a brave and heroic marine.

Army Cpl. Kevin E. Wright was killed in Iraq on Saturday, March 2, when an ammunition storage trailer exploded. Corporal Wright was a member of D Company, 1st Battalion, 18th Infantry Regiment.

Corporal Wright was a 1986 graduate of Atherton High School in Louisville. He then joined the Army. He was stationed in West Germany for 4½ years where he also met his wife, Mona. Corporal Wright, while in the gulf, wrote devotedly to Mona in St. Louis and to his mother, Betty Browning, who lives in Louisville. A most unfortunate aspect of Corporal Wright's tragic death is that he never had the opportunity to see his 3-month-old daughter.

Mr. Speaker, I extend my deepest felt condolences to the families, relatives and friends of Marine Capt. James K. Thorp and Army Cpl. Kevin E. Wright. Their courage and bravery in the defense of our country will never be forgotten.

TRIBUTE TO CAPT. WILLIAM J. MARSHALL

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to Capt. William J. Marshall and the crew of the U.S.S. *Gunston Hall*, who on April 17, 1991, will be returning home from a tour in the Persian Gulf conflict. This amphibious ship is homeported at the Little Creek Amphibious Base in Norfolk, VA.

Last August 13, the *Gunston Hall* and its crew was the first of the amphibious fleet to depart Norfolk for what turned out to be an 8-month tour in the Middle East. A primary mission of the *Gunston Hall* was to enforce the economic blockade of Iraq in the Northern Arabian Sea and Persian Gulf. This blockade was to be one of the key early successes of the allied effort to drive the Iraqi Army from Kuwait. The embarked marines trained daily for an amphibious landing on the beaches of Kuwait and participated in naval maneuvers such as Operation Imminent Thunder. The presence of the *Gunston Hall* and her amphibious group served as a direct threat to the armies along the coast of Kuwait and Iraq. This threat was essential to the success of the allied forces. The *Gunston Hall's* sailors performed their duties with professionalism and a true sense of purpose.

Mr. Speaker, I recently visited Kuwait and saw the gruesome destruction inflicted upon that small nation by the Iraqis. I returned home with a clear understanding that the allied effort to liberate Kuwait was truly a sum of many different efforts, one of which was the fine contribution of the *Gunston Hall* and her crew. The bravery and self-sacrifice of these sailors will certainly make dictators around the world think twice before engaging in aggression.

I want to also salute the families of the *Gunston Hall's* crew, who stood by so courageously as their loved ones were put at risk half way around the world. In fact, some newborn babies await the return of fathers they have never set eyes on. These families with relatives aboard the *Gunston Hall* deserve our recognition for giving our servicemen something to look forward to upon their arrival back home.

THOMAS J. LONG'S TRADITION OF CARING

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I know all the Members of the House join me in commending Thomas J. Long, an outstanding humanitarian of Contra Costa County who will be recognized by the Easter Seals Society on April 11, 1991.

A graduate of the University of California at Berkeley, Thomas J. Long and his brother, Joseph Long, founded Longs Drug Stores in

1938. Since then, they have built Longs Drugs into one of the 500 largest businesses in the United States while committing themselves to promoting a healthier business community in every neighborhood where a Longs Drugs is located.

Mr. Long also enhanced the lives of people throughout California through his philanthropic endeavors. Over the years he has provided instrumental funding to start and support many charitable and worthy organizations including the John Muir Medical Center, the Regional Center for the Arts, Longs Theater at the University of the Pacific, restoration projects in Plumas County, archaeological excavations in Nemea, Greece, the University of California at Berkeley band, Easter Seals Camp Lisa. These and other charitable projects, in which he and his late wife, Billy, participated, have benefited many programs for children and the developmentally delayed.

Mr. Speaker, my fellow colleagues join me today in recognizing Mr. Long's tradition of caring. He truly has improved the lives of citizens throughout the State of California, and I commend him for his outstanding work.

H.R. 1588, THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT LOAN ASSISTANCE DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM ACT OF 1991

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to cosponsor H.R. 1588, the Economic Development Loan Assistance Demonstration Program Act of 1991.

H.R. 1588, if enacted into law, would authorize the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development [HUD] to set up a demonstration program to make grants to community development corporations [CDC's] to buydown interest rates, not to exceed 60 percent of the market rates of interest, on loans to businesses and nonprofit organizations for economic development activities in five federally designated enterprise zones.

The legislation specifies that the five enterprise zone areas chosen to participate in the demonstration program should be in both rural and urban areas. It also requires that a report on the effectiveness of the program be submitted to Congress after 1 year so that Congress can determine whether the program should be expanded to include other enterprise zone areas.

Although the Federal Enterprise Zone Program has been created by Congress, zones have not been designated, nor have incentives for investment in those zones been named. H.R. 1588 offers at least one incentive for businesses and organizations to invest in enterprise zone areas.

I introduced similar legislation during the last Congress. That bill, in the form of an amendment, was adopted by the House of Representatives as a part of H.R. 5157, the Housing and Community Development Act, last year. Unfortunately, the language was re-

moved during conference because the Senate did not agree to it.

It is time to enact this program into law. Show your support for programs vital to the revitalization of depressed communities throughout America by supporting this important measure.

A TRIBUTE TO GONZAGA COLLEGE HIGH SCHOOL

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I commend to the attention of my colleagues the following article which appeared in the March 4, 1991 Washington Post concerning the contribution to Operation Desert Storm made by five members of Washington's Gonzaga College High School's class of 1982.

The article goes beyond detailing the contributions of the five Gonzaga graduates portrayed who are serving their Nation and their fellow citizens in the gulf. The article details the contributions made by Gonzaga High School in more general terms, and it describes the character, tradition, and teaching mission of the school and the Jesuit fathers who operate it.

I can speak to both the quality of the teaching as well as to the quality of the religious formation maintained at Gonzaga High School. Our son, Michael, is a proud graduate of the class of 1979. And, my wife and I have seen, up close and first hand, the benefits Mike derived from his years at 19 Eye Street and the lasting mark Gonzaga—whose motto is "A Man for Others"—left on him.

It is not possible to talk of Gonzaga College High School without devoting large chunks of praise to Rev. Bernard Dooley, S.J. Father Bernie, as we all know him, has devoted the better part of two decades to leading Gonzaga to a place of prominence in Catholic secondary education against heavy odds but always with that unique blend of wit, charm, and adroitness which people born Irish seem to possess by their very nature.

Father Dooley would be the first to say the success story of Gonzaga has been coauthored, so to speak, by all the Jesuit Fathers and Brothers and by all the dedicated faculty and administrators who work with him shoulder-to-shoulder.

Father Dooley would probably also credit F. Horace McKenna, S.J., one of the most generous, saintly, and respected Jesuits ever to serve the Gonzaga community, for having exemplified the high standards Gonzaga graduates are urged to set and to achieve in their personal and professional pursuits.

Mr. Speaker, Gonzaga College High School has been a significant and important part of my family's life since Mike entered its doors in 1975. And, more importantly, it has been a very important part of the Washington metropolitan area for the 170 years it has been teaching and training young men from this area.

I extend my best wishes to Father Dooley and to all who make Gonzaga College High

School a beacon of education and service in Washington, DC.

THE GULF NETWORK OF GONZAGA HIGH: FIVE WHO WENT TO WAR AND THE COMMUNITY THEY LEFT BEHIND

(By Megan Rosenfeld)

Maybe it was the classics teacher who had them start class with the Pledge of Allegiance in Latin. Perhaps it was the school motto, "Men for Others," the Jesuit emphasis on duty, or the fact that it was an all-boys school. For some, it might have been the appeal of an ROTC scholarship for college, the focus offered by military discipline, or the possibility of a job without too much desk work.

Whatever it was, seven of the 159 men from Gonzaga High School's class of 1982 joined the military after college, and five of them are now stationed in the Persian Gulf, at last report safe and sound. All five are officers, three in the Marines and two in the Army.

While some communities are created out of the common stresses of war—even this blessedly short one—in this case the network was already there. Gonzaga College High School draws many of its students from the close-knit Catholic world that has been an identifiable part of Washington for generations. Gonzaga may not be the only high school with five members of one class serving as officers in the gulf, but the strength and currency of the bonds between the classmates and their families, which reach back to elementary school, are surely unusual. And they defy the cliché of Washington as a town of new arrivals whose families are always somewhere else. These ties, it seems, become more important when we are confronted with the images of soldiers in a desert overseas; whom are they thinking about coming home to, and who is worrying about them over here?

The more you talk to their classmates and relatives, the more you hear about fathers and brothers who also went to Gonzaga, mothers and sisters who went to Georgetown Visitation or Immaculata Prep, cousins who married best friends, friends working for somebody else's father, all the threads that knit people together. Most of the parents' addresses listed in their yearbook haven't changed, and word of the young men in the gulf gets around quickly as classmates bump into each other or call someone's mother for news.

The ones who chose not to join up regard their military classmates with a mixture of admiration and concern. "I was talking with a friend the other night about the guilt someone like myself feels when your friends are over there," said Patrick Rowan, whose yearbook picture shows a classic square-jawed handsomeness. Rowan went to school for 12 years with 1st Lt. Timothy M. Royston, U.S. Marine Corps—now deployed with the Death Angels flying squadron—all the way through Blessed Sacrament and then Gonzaga. Rowan is a lawyer who recently started work in the U.S. Attorney's Office. Even those who don't feel guilt sense a new difference between them and the old buddies they knew before their voices changed, old buddies who now know what a real war is like. It is easy to think of them as still boys, frozen yearbook picture grins, brimming with confidence and immortality.

There are 11 Christophers in the class of 1982, 10 Johns and 9 Patricks. There were also plenty of Peters, Brians, Kevins and Timothys, a few Michaels and Marks, a Sergio, a Luis, a Francis and a Vincent. They lived mostly in comfortable houses in Northwest or Bethesda or Chevy Chase; a few came

from Capitol Hill or Southwest, traveling to North Capitol and I streets NW for a fairly rugged curriculum, an athletic program that also encouraged players to be in school plays, and a public service requirement for seniors that had some taking care of orphans in Mexico during the summer and others tutoring public school kids after school. They learned, many report, to think, and to belong to a group, and not to step on the Gonzaga seal in the hallway. (Tradition has it that a senior can do something mean to any underclassman who does, although no one remembers that actually happening.)

There was the pursuit of beer as well as the pursuit of knowledge, Friday nights that began in the parking lot of Chevy Chase Liquors waiting for someone with an ID to buy for them (someone always did), the occasional honors assembly skipped in favor of a hour or two in the usually deserted National Arboretum (known familiarly as the "Arbo"), and the Fishing Club that met on the Potomac only in good weather. Such transgressions were occasionally punished with JUG (Judgment Under God), a guilt-embossed form of detention.

As soon as they were 16, most worked after school—at Al's Tire Center on Connecticut Avenue, pumping gas and learning about cars; busing tables at Houlihan's; delivering newspapers. Timothy Mulholland, now an Army captain and a paratrooper stationed in the gulf, worked before classes too, cleaning classrooms at the school in return for a break on his tuition. Before he left last August, he married Roberta, who is a cousin of his classmate Sean Glynn. He met her at Glynn's wedding. The Mulhollands had planned a church wedding for December but opted for a civil ceremony right before he was sent to the gulf.

Mulholland was the straight arrow, the high school hero, a star on the football team, good student, "the nicest guy in the world," according to his friend Ted Clark, who works for a church-sponsored youth program in Cleveland. "I can see him in General Schwarzkopf's job someday," said Daniel Costello ('72), who is now Gonzaga's development director but was Mulholland's football coach. Mulholland was an altar boy at Costello's wedding. The Mulhollands lived in Maryland until most of their five children were grown, when they moved to 41st Street NW. All the kids went to grade school at St. Jane De Chantal.

Christopher Carr was a cutup, the funniest, most outrageous, Mr. Personality, the one who acquired nicknames like "Bozo the Clown" and "Cecil," was devoted to his old GTO, the one friends can envision going into politics someday. He has two brothers, both in the military—one, Michael ('81), also serving in the gulf—and two sisters his mother describes as "rabid peaceniks." They live on 39th Street NW, not far from Rock Alley, the semi-secret hideout near Legation Street where many of the guys who ended up at Gonzaga played and hung out as kids. "Underneath, Chris is very sensitive and intellectual," said his mother, Milagros. "But the culture doesn't always let boys express that."

Lawrence Blleloch, now in the Army with the 82nd Airborne, shared a house in New Orleans with Carr and a third Gonzagan, Patrick O'Reilly, when they were all attending Loyola University. Blleloch ended up getting a bachelor's degree from the University of Maryland. "I think Larry joined up because he thought the military was a place he could succeed on ability rather than politics," said O'Reilly. "He hates politics." Blleloch mar-

ried a Holy Child graduate, Linda Heincke, a couple of years ago, and Carr and O'Reilly were at the wedding. Linda, a computer programmer, is living near Fort Bragg, N.C., waiting for her husband to come home; O'Reilly talks to her regularly. Blleloch's parents sold their house in Kensington when his father retired from the World Bank. They are now running an elementary school in Chile, O'Reilly said.

Timothy Royston's parents have also left Washington for an assignment, in Vienna with the United Nations, but they kept the house on Runnymede Place NW, and Royston's grandmother, aunt and brother Steve ('83) are still here. He joined the Marines after going through Holy Cross College on an ROTC scholarship. After spending the summer of his sophomore year learning to fly, he "fell in love with jets," said Steve Royston, a student at the University of Maryland. "He tried to explain to me what it was like to land on an aircraft carrier at night in the rain. He said it was like trying to get an old Cadillac through a tollbooth with no lights and no brakes. You're terrified while you're doing it and thrilled when you succeed."

Lawrence Ryder was the quietest of the lot, bookish and small, with a mop of hair and glasses, the last person anyone expected to join the Marines. He earned academic honors all four years of high school, and was in the science club. "It's funny, I battled with him all through high school about his hair and his shirttail hanging out," said his father, Francis, a scientist in Gaithersburg. "But once he joined the Marines he took to it like a duck to water. You never saw anyone so spit-and-polished." Ryder is now a captain whose specialty is logistics, his father said. He left behind a gray Honda sports car which his father has been happy to adopt.

Communication from the gulf has been understandably sporadic. More letters have been sent than received, and those that do arrive contain only vague information about what the guys are actually doing or where they are. "I got a letter dated January 17," said Steve Royston. "Tim said he was going out the next day on a bombing mission and would be dropping five 1,000-pound bombs that cost \$750,000 a pop. . . . It's hard to believe that here's a guy only a year older than me charged with all this power. . . . He's not a warmonger, he doesn't enjoy hurting people. From his letter I got a sense that he knows what happens when the bomb hits."

Pat O'Reilly has heard from Larry Blleloch, whose letters have been upbeat. "He said he misses parties and asked me to send him some books—anything non-military. I sent him 'Silence of the Lambs.'" Classmate Walter Stone heard from Chris Carr in December, just before he went to the gulf, and from Tim Royston just recently. Ryder called his parents in early January, not telling them where he was, "I'm not sure if that was for security or to spare his mother's feelings," his father said.

"Tim [Mulholland] called January 10 from Dhahran," said his mother, Edie, who works in the billing department of Catholic University. "He didn't say much except that he was grateful for a shower after three weeks of not having one. He said he smelled like a camel."

Five schools have been praying for Mulholland and writing him, his mother said, including De Chantal and a public school where her niece teaches handicapped children whose letters have been translated from Braille. "The second grade at De

Chantal has been particularly faithful. And they've all sent candy and stuff—he had enough to give all his men something at Christmas. I think if they get any more candy their teeth will rot." Edie Mulholland is a third-generation Washingtonian; she went to Visitation.

Watching and reading the news took on a special edge for the friends and family of these Gonzagans, as they listen (vainly) for mentions of the 82nd Airborne or F-18As attacking, their pride tinged with anxiety. Now that the war seems to be over, they listen for news of returns, and more than a few are planning a special Gonzagan celebration when they get them all back.

"I wasn't worried because I know how well trained they are," said Edie Mulholland. "Of course, we did say a lot of prayers." She said a novena to Saint Jude that finished yesterday, which indicates she may have been more worried than she wanted to let on. Saint Jude is the patron saint of impossible causes, the one you implore as a last resort.

It looks as though the prayers were answered.

TRIBUTE TO LT. (JG.) JAMES D. COVINGTON

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to Lt. (jg) James D. Covington and the crew of the U.S.S. *Gunston Hall*, who on April 17, 1991, will be returning home from a tour in the Persian Gulf conflict. This amphibious ship is homeported at the Little Creek Amphibious Base in Norfolk, VA.

Last August 13, the *Gunston Hall* and its crew was the first of the amphibious fleet to depart Norfolk for what turned out to be an 8-month tour in the Middle East. A primary mission of the *Gunston Hall* was to enforce the economic blockade of Iraq in the Northern Arabian Sea and Persian Gulf. This blockade was to be one of the key early successes of the allied effort to drive the Iraqi Army from Kuwait. The embarked marines trained daily for an amphibious landing on the beaches of Kuwait and participated in naval maneuvers such as Operation Imminent Thunder. The presence of the *Gunston Hall* and her amphibious group served as a direct threat to the armies along the coast of Kuwait and Iraq. This threat was essential to the success of the allied forces. The *Gunston Hall's* sailors performed their duties with professionalism and a true sense of purpose.

Mr. Speaker, I recently visited Kuwait and saw the gruesome destruction inflicted upon that small nation by the Iraqis. I returned home with a clear understanding that the allied effort to liberate Kuwait was truly a sum of many different efforts, one of which was the fine contribution of the *Gunston Hall* and her crew. The bravery and self-sacrifice of these sailors will certainly make dictators around the world think twice before engaging in aggression.

I want to also salute the families of the *Gunston Hall's* crew, who stood by so courageously as their loved ones were put at risk

half way around the world. In fact, some newborn babies await the return of fathers they have never set eyes on. These families with relatives aboard the *Gunston Hall* deserve our recognition for giving our servicemen something to look forward to upon their arrival back home.

NEW LANGUAGE LAW IN PUERTO RICO IS EXPLAINED

HON. JAIME B. FUSTER

OF PUERTO RICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. FUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share with my colleagues my views and those of the government of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico about an issue which has been incorrectly portrayed by some in the Congress and in the national press as a potentially divisive one between the United States and Puerto Rico. I refer to the signing into law on Friday, April 5, by the Governor of Puerto Rico, of a bill passed by the legislature that establishes Spanish as the only official language of Puerto Rico.

The brouhaha over the action by Puerto Rico has included some surprising rhetoric by a few Members of both the House and the Senate expressing shock and even intimating that sanctions of some sort should now be imposed upon the 3.6-million U.S. citizens in Puerto Rico because of the new language law. All of these protestations are unjustified, even absurd, because many of the critics simply don't understand what the new law does and does not do, and appear to be unaware even of the wording of the statute itself. This law, Mr. Speaker, merely restates the obvious: That the predominant language in Puerto Rico is Spanish. It reiterates in legislative form what the supreme court of Puerto Rico said in a case 25 years ago when a defendant challenged the proceedings in Puerto Rican courts because they were conducted in Spanish. The court said:

It is a fact not subject to historical recitation that the vehicle of expression, the language of the Puerto Rican people—integral part of our origin and of our Hispanic culture—has been and continues to be Spanish.

The new law restates this fact. Let me make it clear up front what the new law does not do:

First, this new law does not prohibit the use of English in Puerto Rico. It is not an exclusionary law, nor does it purport to adopt impositions and restrictions similar to those favored by groups supporting "English Only" legislation in the United States.

Second, it does not create a separation of any kind—real or imagined—between Puerto Rico and the United States. Over 90 percent of all Puerto Ricans consistently vote in island elections for parties that favor continued association with the mainland. The law simply establishes—reaffirms, really—that Spanish shall be the language of government in Puerto Rico, and further provides exemptions for the use of English in the three branches of government as needed.

Third, moreover, the new law does not in any way affect the operations of Federal agen-

cies in Puerto Rico; they will continue to conduct their business in English.

Fourth, it does not affect the teaching of English in Puerto Rico. The law is very clear about this; it states categorically that the law is not intended in any way to undermine the teaching of English in the schools as a required second language, nor to limit the constitutional rights of any person on the basis of language.

Fifth, it does not in any way affect the procedures of private enterprise or commerce in Puerto Rico—only the day-to-day activities of the government of Puerto Rico, which is, practically speaking, no different from the present realities in Puerto Rico.

Sixth, this new law is not in any way an anti-United States bill, as some nationally syndicated columnists have suggested. How could it be on an island where Puerto Ricans strongly and passionately value their U.S. citizenship? More than 18,000 Puerto Ricans took part in Operation Desert Storm and I doubt very seriously that any of those superb men and women of the military—whose first language, by the way, is overwhelmingly Spanish—would want to be considered somehow anti-United States.

Now, Mr. Speaker, let me explain what the new law does do. It is essentially a symbolic gesture in part to correct historic mistakes and inequities and to clarify any misunderstandings that may exist in both Puerto Rico and the mainland United States. The purpose of the law is to reaffirm the incontestable fact that Spanish is the language of Puerto Rico, and to avoid any confusion regarding its predominance. It is not intended to defy; it is intended to clarify. Mr. Speaker, let me put this issue in its proper perspective by giving you some pertinent background to the situation.

When the United States took over Puerto Rico after the Spanish-American War of 1898, there was an interest to promote American democracy in the island. But American policymakers in Washington were deeply distrustful of the capabilities of the Puerto Rican people, so they decided that the islanders had to be educated about American institutions before transplanting them from the mainland. And thus a deliberate policy of Americanization was imposed by the United States upon Puerto Rico that was forcefully pursued for 50 years. Americanization meant imposing the English language and casting aside old values and traditions. A statute was enacted by the colonial government of the island in 1902, making English the official language of Puerto Rico together with Spanish, even though scarcely anyone in Puerto Rico could speak English at that time. Moreover, English was imposed as the language of instruction in the schools of the island. As late as the mid-1940's the last colonial American Governor of Puerto Rico vetoed a bill by the Puerto Rican Legislature providing for the teaching of Spanish as the vernacular and English as a second language. And in 1947, Congress refused to confirm a Puerto Rican who had been named as the island's commissioner of education because this respected educator had the gall to favor teaching in Spanish.

The establishment of self-government in Puerto Rico with the adoption of the Commonwealth constitution in 1952 ended the policy of

forced Americanization. This 50-year-old policy had been strongly resisted by most persons in Puerto Rico, was deeply resented, and had failed dramatically to achieve its impossible goals of imposed cultural and linguistic assimilation.

And thus after 93 years of intimate association with the United States, Puerto Rico remains as a separate and distinct cultural nationality. As powerful and pervasive as the American influence has been, we in Puerto Rico still vitally adhere to the Spanish language, our mores and perceptions continue to differ from those of the mainland, and our identity is proudly Puerto Rican.

However, the attempt to politicize the cultural-linguistic uniqueness of Puerto Rico persists to this day, particularly whenever the issue of Puerto Rico's political status is debated. This occurred recently, for example, during the Senate committee hearings on the bill proposing a referendum on Puerto Rico's political status. At one point during a colloquy, the question was raised as to whether, under the statehood option, English could be imposed upon Puerto Rico. One prominent Senator replied, perhaps frivolously, perhaps not, that "We [the U.S. Congress] could impose Arabic if we wanted."

Another example of the politicizing of Puerto Rico's linguistic reality is the spectacle of statehooders in Puerto Rico saying in San Juan that "Spanish is not negotiable" if the island were to become the 51st State but coming to Washington and implying that English in Puerto Rico "wouldn't be a problem." It is intellectually dishonest of such statehooders to talk out of both sides of their mouths like that, and they know it, but it is only par for the course when hyperbole has too often replaced serious public policy discussions about Puerto Rico's political status future.

The fact is, Mr. Speaker, that only about 20 percent of the people in Puerto Rico speak English proficiently, according to the U.S. Census Bureau, with 60 percent of them speaking no English at all. A full 114 of the 115 radio stations in Puerto Rico broadcast in Spanish. Despite this incontestable fact of Puerto Rican reality some still insist in claiming that the island is bilingual and bicultural, factitiously basing their claim precisely on the 1902 statute making English the official language of Puerto Rico together with Spanish, a statute that was kept as part of the laws of Puerto Rico until last week, when the new language law was enacted. This contrived linguistic dichotomy has harmed Puerto Rico. It has helped engender and exacerbate an identity problem among a great many young people in the island today. These young people are Puerto Rico's great natural resource and the time has come to give them some assurances that their cultural-linguistic reality is a valid one.

Language is at the very core of our identity. It is in this sense that the law recognizing Spanish as the official language of Puerto Rico is of profound value for the island. It is an attempt to put an end and put aside a senseless, artificial, but at times confusing debate as to who we are and as to how we speak. It is hopefully the final chapter of a painful drama we experienced during the first 50 years of our relationship with the United States, which we thought has been laid to rest

four decades ago. It symbolizes the reaffirmation of our vernacular and our heritage. It highlights that we are a Caribbean and Latin American people. This undeniable truth ought not to be hidden from or disguised in the mainland. It ought not contradict in any way our longstanding and fruitful association with the United States.

There is no inconsistency between this reality and Puerto Rico's overwhelming feeling of attachment to the United States. In fact, such cultural pluralism and diversity is really in the best interests of both Puerto Rico and the United States, as the burgeoning presence of Hispanics in America vibrantly attests. This is America at its best.

REFORM IS STILL ALIVE IN THE SOVIET UNION

HON. THOMAS J. DOWNEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. Speaker, in the past few months many in the West have wondered aloud, and with good reason, as to whether economic reform in the Soviet Union was dead. No doubt the euphoria of the early Gorbachev days has dissipated. But that is not necessarily a bad thing. More than ever before we are all confronted with the cold hard reality that real economic and political change in the Soviet Union will be a long, difficult process. It will be full of stops and starts, swerves to the right and detours to the left. But the process, no matter how slow, does go on.

For these reasons it is important that we listen carefully to what Soviet reformers are saying about the situation at home and what they are asking for from the Western democracies. Therefore, I am taking this opportunity to insert into the RECORD a recent article by Andre Orlov, the deputy chairman of the State Commission for Economic Reform of the U.S.S.R. His article, entitled "A Marshall Plan for the U.S.S.R." is a thought provoking one and it deserves a thorough and informed debate here in the U.S. Congress.

A MARSHALL PLAN FOR THE U.S.S.R.

(Andre Orlov, Deputy Chairman of the State Commission for Economic Reform of the U.S.S.R. Edited and translated by Lily Klebanoff Blake and Boris Davidovitch)

Since the time of ancient Rome, the primary responsibility of government has been to satisfy the primary needs of its people, the proverbial Roman "bread and circuses". In the Soviet Union today, although we are not lacking in circuses and entertainment, we are struggling to provide our people not only with bread but with clothing, medicine and consumer goods.

We can supply less than one half the recommended dietary norms for fresh fruits and vegetables, even for such traditional Russian consumer items as pears and apples. And current production can meet only a small percentage of the demand for consumer goods over the next few years. For example, we can meet only 70% of the demand for refrigerators, 20% of the demand for freezers, 15-20% of the demand for small electrical cooking equipment, and less than 39% of the demand for cars.

Crisis is knocking on the door of every Soviet family and the social strain is at a dangerous level. Economists call the current market condition the "hungry eyes" syndrome: the people buy everything that is on the shelves. The market is collapsing and we are experiencing an accelerating economic depression with a high inflation rate, leading to political stress, strikes and increasing political turmoil. Trust in government is disintegrating.

Market intervention is required to maintain control of the political situation and to meet the needs of consumers. International participation will be needed to satisfy consumer demand in the Soviet Union. We must import such items as quality clothing, household appliances, radios, televisions, sewing machines, furniture, toys, and prefabricated houses. Yet the volume of imported consumer goods will be limited by the availability of hard currency.

It is our hope that credit in the amount of \$15-20 billion will be granted by western countries, such as the United States, Germany, the United Kingdom, France, Italy, and Spain as well as other countries.

I believe that this financial support should be extended in a manner similar to that which the United States' Marshall Plan provided to Western Europe after World War II. It is ironic that I am now recommending a program similar to the Marshall Plan for the Soviet Union, since the Plan was criticized during the Stalin and post-Stalin period as imperialistic, predatory and colonialistic. Nevertheless, the Marshall Plan helped to establish financial stability in Western Europe, and its key elements can facilitate the economic recovery of the Soviet Union.

The Marshall Plan was a detailed and specific program for the economic reconstruction of Europe. All the countries participating in the Marshall Plan were required to stabilize their national budgets, ease trade limitations and to enhance economic cooperation. In addition, each country developed an individual agreement with the United States to stabilize national currency, increase agricultural and industrial production and to devise its own one to four year program, which formed the basis for a request for goods to reconstruct its country. The United States sent technical assistance missions and exporters were paid on the basis of credits.

The implementation of certain elements of the Marshall Plan today would enable the Soviet Union to establish priorities for material resources, technical assistance and equipment; to decentralize trade and investments, to guarantee economic freedom to enterprises, and to work toward the depoliticization of aid. Although each republic must be permitted to determine its own needs, the final decision on allocation of resources must be left to an All Union Soviet Committee on Public Welfare which would be created to implement a Marshall-style Plan.

Support for the Soviet Union must play a significant role in the development of a market economy. A committee would be created in the Soviet Union, composed of representatives of all 15 republics and the central government. This committee would work with foreign experts, such as the International Monetary Fund and the European Economic Commission, to prioritize the resources needed to rapidly revive the Soviet economy and move it toward a market economy, control the budget deficit, stabilize the ruble, meet local needs and enhance the conditions and welfare of the population.

(Studies on the means to improve the Soviet economy would be most helpful to us).

The committee would continue to maintain contact with the countries contributing to this Plan and develop a strategy for long term credits and assistance, as well as other financial terms. Further, the Committee would ask Soviet enterprises, joint ventures, cooperatives and private enterprises to develop their own requirements for equipment and resources. The committee would then grant enterprises the right to buy equipment, supplies and raw materials and the right to import, if their needs tell within the priorities established by the program. Payment for foreign goods would be made through credits established by the funds. Soviet enterprises would, in turn, be required to pay the committee in rubles for the equivalent value of goods and resources. This will provide an opportunity to reduce the money supply in circulation and be anti-inflationary.

A key element in this plan must be an overhaul of the transportation and distribution system; this was a key priority in the Marshall Plan for Western Europe. This would minimize the losses of goods, a problem that currently plagues the Soviet transportation and distribution system. We must not forget our unsuccessful experience with the distribution of food donated by European countries in 1989-90. Nevertheless, such modernization is not unprecedented in our country. The major expansion of the Soviet railroad system in the 1890's was achieved through private enterprise and foreign investment.

The plan that I propose would also stimulate foreign investment in projects connected with Perestroika. We can encourage foreign investment by guaranteeing the exchange into hard currency of profits earned in the Soviet Union and by guaranteeing the repatriation of profits and the return of capital investments. The original Marshall Plan reserved five to ten percent of total assistance for this purpose.

Although the conditions of post World War II Europe are different from those in the Soviet Union today, the chief concern remains the improvement of the world economy and international security. We and our potential donor countries have a mutual interest in the development of a market economy in the Soviet Union and the integration of the Soviet Union in the world economy.

In conclusion, intervention in trade may have a significant, long-term effect if strong measures are used to reform the market economy and commercial structures, under the supervision of the President of the USSR.

AMENDMENTS TO THE FAIR CREDIT REPORTING ACT

HON. RICHARD H. LEHMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. LEHMAN. of California. Mr. Speaker, as the sponsor of legislation to amend the Fair Credit Reporting Act, H.R. 194, I ask that this article from the March 27, 1991 Wall Street Journal appear in the record.

CREDIT: AN OPEN BOOK—WITH TYPOS

(By Michael W. Miller)

"Your really should know what's in your TRW credit report," warned the brochure

that Cathy Saypol recently received in the mail. It went on: "Total strangers see your credit report. Bankers and lenders use it to make decisions about you every time you apply for credit."

That convinced Ms. Saypol, a New York publicist, to order a copy of her confidential report by signing up for a new \$20 TRW Inc. service called "Monitor."

Sure enough, a total stranger did see her TRW report: a retired Long Island telephone operator named Lucille Montemarano. She was stunned when she opened up an envelope from TRW last month and found a printout of Ms. Saypol's most intimate financial data: her credit-card number and debts, her monthly mortgage payments and more more. "I felt like a crook, and I didn't even do anything," says Ms. Montemarano, who called Ms. Saypol to tell her about what she had found.

Ms. Saypol grew even more upset when she finally received her report and saw that it listed three store accounts she doesn't have, stating that two were canceled at the store's request. The mistakes were especially distressing because her bank had recently granted her a smaller loan that she had requested, citing "obligations" listed on her TRW credit report. Only after many phone calls to TRW, Ms. Saypol says, was she eventually able to correct the errors in her report.

PRESSURE FOR REFORM

Stories like these are creating mounting pressure for reform of the giant credit-reporting industry, which affects almost every American's ability to get a loan, a credit card or even a job. Government officials and consumer groups are pushing for big changes in the industry, charging that it keeps shoddy data, has leaky security and makes it too hard for consumers to inspect and correct their own files.

"The whole credit system is frighteningly out of control," says Stephen Gardner, a Texas assistant attorney general. "Not only are your financial matters virtually an open book, but it's an open book with a couple of pages missing, some lines crossed out and some pieces in backwords."

All three companies that dominate the immensely profitable credit-reporting business—TRW, Equifax Inc. and Trans Union Corp.—contend their procedures are sound and constantly being improved. The industry concedes, however, that its national system is so huge that some mistake are inevitable. The credit-reporting companies handle two billion changes in credit information every month, along with two million more items of such public-record data as bankruptcies and foreclosures. They note that their ability to process and send information swiftly gives Americans unparalleled access to credit.

But consider this: In 1989, the most recent year the system was comprehensively studied, nine million consumers checked their credit files—and about three million found information they thought was wrong or out-of-date.

The U.S. Congress is now considering four bills to make the credit-reporting industry more accountable to consumers and to have it tighten its security. Texas state attorneys in January notified TRW they are investigating the company for multiple violations of trade-practices law. They charged that TRW "intentionally" inserts wrong information into consumers' credit files and "knowingly" fails to correct it. (A TRW spokesman says the Texas allegations are "totally without foundation.")

ARCANE WORKINGS

The industry's arcane workings have left it a mystery to even the most sophisticated consumers. Banks, stores and other sources don't always send data to all three bureaus, so checking one company's records isn't enough to rule out an error. The records use a bewildering stream of codes and abbreviations.

The industry not only acknowledges this confusion but has found a way to make extra money from it. In the past three years, all three bureaus have launched services that charge people \$20 to \$40 a year to keep tabs on their own credit files.

To market these services, the industry is trumpeting the worst flaws of the credit-reporting system. A TRW brochure urges consumers to pay for the Monitor service "so you can check any errors easily and quickly . . . before any damage is done."

The services also play on consumers' anxieties about outsiders peering into their confidential finances. "Now you'll know who's looking at your file," says a brochure from CreditLine, a service that uses Trans Union's data.

About 1.2 million people have signed up for Monitor and a more elaborate \$39 version of the service called Credentials. Twenty charge-card issuers, such as Spiegel Inc., and Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., offer CreditLine to customers for \$29 a year. This spring Equifax is rolling out Financial Update, a \$34.95 credit-reporting service.

Many who snap up these services don't know there are cheaper—and sometimes free—ways to look at their credit reports. The federal Fair Credit Reporting Act says anyone turned down for credit or a job is entitled to a free copy. Local offices of the credit bureaus usually charge \$5 to \$20 for a copy of a consumer's own report.

A "FLIPPANT" REPLY

Nicholas Stone Jr., a Springfield, Va., engineer, didn't know he could get a free report after he was turned down for a boat loan last fall; he paid \$39 for Credentials. Eventually he learned he could receive free reports from the two companies his bank had consulted, TRW and Equifax.

Mr. Stone says TRW's local office never responded, and Equifax's was "flippant, terse, and not really interested in helping you out." He did receive a report from TRW Credentials, which he says listed four accounts that weren't his. After a month of letters and phone calls, he finally received his boat loan from another bank.

Richard Sterling Jr., a Folsom, Pa., car salesman, discovered his credit report was sprinkled with adverse information about his father—Richard Sterling Sr., who lives at the same address. He says he recently spent several weeks correcting errors and ordering copies of his report to make sure it was accurate.

Mr. Sterling was punished for his diligence, thanks to a widespread but little-known way credit reports are used. Lenders commonly turn down applicants with too many "inquiries" on their credit reports. In theory, that suggests the applicants are applying to too many lenders and could be overextending themselves.

Mr. Sterling says a lender turned him down for credit and cited "too many inquiries"—even though the inquiries came from his own efforts to clean up the credit bureau's errors.

TIGHTENED SECURITY

Addressing another common complaint, the companies say they are tightening up se-

curity. At the same time, they are racing to build electronic networks that can deliver reports to a computer on any customer's desk. The bureaus make customers promise they will only pull up reports for lawful reasons. But the companies admit they can't police all customers to make sure they aren't nosy neighbors, business rivals or other illicit users.

The widening access to credit files is starting to worry not only consumers but corporate officials. In a 1990 study by Equifax, about one-third of all officials in insurance, direct marketing and consumer-affairs posts said the bureaus do a bad job in making sure reports are used only for legitimate credit reasons.

Faced with complaints about accuracy, the industry argues that its sources should be more careful about the data they supply. Banks and stores don't always keep accurate records. Consumers apply for loans and credit cards using different versions of their names.

Consumer groups and lawmakers say the simplest way to monitor files for accuracy and security would be to give consumers regular, free copies of their own files. Three of the bills before Congress would let consumers obtain free credit reports. Other measures in the bills call for better procedures to correct errors and new liability for suppliers of wrong data.

The Fair Credit Reporting Act, which regulates credit bureaus, was written 20 years ago and has never been significantly updated. "The act's a dinosaur today," says Edmund Mierzwinski, a credit specialist with the U.S. Public Interest Research Group. "All the potential technological barriers to abusing the act have been lifted."

CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO KUZMA "MATTY" DOMANCICH

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding leader in San Pedro, CA. On Thursday, April 11, 1991, former San Pedro honorary Mayor Kuzma "Matty" Domancich will be honored for his year of service to the community. This occasion gives me the opportunity to express my deep appreciation for his many years of service to San Pedro and the rest of the South Bay area.

Mr. Domancich is a native of San Pedro and a 1941 graduate of San Pedro High School. In 1942, he joined the Navy. During his years of service, "Matty" was a member of the amphibious landing division in the Solomon Islands. Upon the completion of his duties with the Navy, "Matty" returned to his hometown and established himself as an important member of the community. Through his career as a merchant, he displayed his dedication to the community, which has been so evident throughout this last year as honorary mayor.

"Matty" owned two Shell service stations in San Pedro until 1973, when he sold them and opened The Bike Palace on Pacific Avenue. He sold the bicycle shop in 1987 and managed The Centennial Store during San Pedro's centennial year. Aside from his service as a merchant, Mr. Domancich also served as

a member of various community groups. He is a past exalted ruler of the Elks Club, charter member and first president of the San Pedro Pirate Boosters, and a member of the Yugoslav-American Club of San Pedro.

The position of honorary mayor of San Pedro is a difficult and demanding one. The time invested by the mayor in community improvement programs is tremendous. Finding a dedicated and aware candidate is of utmost importance. In "Matty" Domancich, the committee found an ideal mayor. The commitment shown throughout his year in office proves Kuzma "Matty" Domancich's dedication to San Pedro and its citizens.

On this special and most deserving occasion, my wife, Lee, joins me in extending our heartfelt thanks and congratulations. We wish "Matty," his wife Mary, their daughter, Donna Brunac, and their four grandchildren all the best in the years to come.

NATIONAL HEALTH IS NOT EVERYTHING IT IS MADE OUT TO BE

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, recently the issue of a national health care system has come to the forefront of domestic politics. Many wish to establish such a system as quickly as possible. However, I believe it is necessary to explore the options available and take our time doing so. It is necessary to step back for a while and consider whether a national health care system would actually be beneficial in any way to the citizens of the United States. The following article, written by Dr. Francis A. Davis and published in the March issue of *Private Practice*, reveals some important facts that are often ignored in the debate over national health care. I believe these facts need to be kept in mind.

DON'T BELIEVE THE BIG LIE
(By Dr. Francis A. Davis)

Many people who would like to change the way medical care is delivered in this country claim that our current system is breaking down. This fallacious charge must be challenged. Let's take a look at the factors that affect our current health-care system.

Number of Doctors—There is no shortage of doctors in the United States. Indeed, there probably are more than enough physicians to care for the patients in this country. Therefore, this part of our system is not breaking down.

Specialists—I don't know of any specialty in which there is a shortage. In fact, we have the world's best-trained physicians. Therefore, this part of our system is not breaking down.

Hospitals—Some hospitals have been forced to close, but there is no question that we have enough hospital beds to take care of our medical needs. In many areas, there is a surplus of hospital beds. Therefore, this part of our system is not breaking down.

Technology—For the past 40 years, technology has answered our medical needs at a miraculous rate, providing us with CAT scans, magnetic resonance imaging, heart surgery, organ transplants and other modern lifesaving procedures. Therefore, this part of our system is not breaking down.

Prescription Drugs—Despite excessive costs caused by needless government regulations, the pharmaceutical industry continues to produce an array of miracle drugs. Medical research is answering humanity's needs to an extent no one would have thought possible a few years ago. Therefore, this part of our system is not breaking down.

The only problem with our medical-care system is that the government and other third parties are paying the bills. Let me explain:

Before the Medicare and Medicaid programs were created, ads were published in major U.S. newspapers seeking people who were unable to obtain medical care. Not one person responded to these ads because, in those days, the indigent received medical care through charity and local funds, and all others bought insurance or paid their medical bills themselves.

In 1965, the federal government launched Medicaid for the poor and Medicare for the elderly. As a result, during the past 26 years, the government has been financially unable to keep up with the demand for medical care.

The government has established various cost-containment programs in an effort to reduce its share of the financial burden for hospital care, physician services and prescription drugs for Medicare and Medicaid patients. These programs have given the government license to ration medical care and have raised the cost of care for those who pay their own bills by as much as 50 percent.

The only thing that is breaking down is the government system of paying for medical care. If our bloated bureaucracy can't provide medical care for a small percentage of the population, why would anyone want it to try to provide medical care for all Americans?

TRIBUTE TO LT. GREGORY E. LAPUT

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to Lt. Gregory E. Laput and the crew of the U.S.S. *Gunston Hall*, who on April 17, 1991, will be returning home from a tour in the Persian Gulf conflict. This amphibious ship is homeported at the Little Creek Amphibious Base in Norfolk, VA.

Last August 13, the *Gunston Hall* and its crew was the first of the amphibious fleet to depart Norfolk for what turned out to be an 8-month tour in the Middle East. A primary mission of the *Gunston Hall* was to enforce the economic blockade of Iraq in the Northern Arabian Sea and Persian Gulf. This blockade was to be one of the key early successes of the allied effort to drive the Iraqi Army from Kuwait. The embarked marines trained daily for an amphibious landing on the beaches of Kuwait and participated in naval maneuvers such as Operation Imminent Thunder. The presence of the *Gunston Hall* and her amphibious group served as a direct threat to the armies along the coast of Kuwait and Iraq. This threat was essential to the success of the allied forces. The *Gunston Hall's* sailors performed their duties with professionalism and a true sense of purpose.

Mr. Speaker, I recently visited Kuwait and saw the gruesome destruction inflicted upon that small nation by the Iraqis. I returned home with a clear understanding that the allied effort to liberate Kuwait was truly a sum of many different efforts, one of which was the fine contribution of the *Gunston Hall* and her crew. The bravery and self-sacrifice of these sailors will certainly make dictators around the world think twice before engaging in aggression.

I want to also salute the families of the *Gunston Hall's* crew, who stood by so courageously as their loved ones were put at risk half way around the world. In fact, some newborn babies await the return of fathers they have never set eyes on. These families with relatives aboard the *Gunston Hall* deserve our recognition for giving our servicemen something to look forward to upon their arrival back home.

A TRIBUTE TO PAUL AZEVEDO

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me today in paying tribute to a distinguished citizen of Pacifica, CA—Journalist Paul Azevedo. I honor Paul as he celebrates three special occasions: His 60th birthday, his 25th anniversary as a member of the staff the Pacifica Tribune, and the 15th anniversary of the first appearance of Paul's column, "The Reactor," in the Tribune.

While he may have spent his early years on the family dairy ranch near his hometown of Santa Rosa, CA, there is no doubt that his true calling is as a newspaper man, plain and simple. Before he settled into this calling, Pacifica, however, he served in the U.S. Army in Europe, later graduated with a degree in journalism from San Jose State University, and worked in a number of other journalistic enterprises.

In 1967, Paul joined the Pacifica Tribune and in the ensuing 25 years has worked in almost all of the newspaper's departments. But he has truly excelled as the author of the weekly, "The Reactor." Paul is a journalist in the best tradition of reporting—independent, hard hitting and critical. For the last 15 years, Paul has provided his readers with a unique and insightful perspective.

Like any good reporter, he sometimes ruffles the feathers of his readers, and he is often the subject of excited criticism. But through the years, he has never shirked his responsibility as a reporter to tackle the controversial issues. On the contrary, he wholeheartedly embraces his obligation as a journalist to inform and educate his public. In my view, Paul is a model for the role of the reporter in a free and democratic society. His writing has long stimulated and enriched the community, and I look forward with enthusiasm to his columns.

Paul's efforts extend beyond his important contribution as a journalist. He and his wife,

Lydia, are leaders in a wide variety of activities and organizations in Pacifica and the surrounding area. They are active in public education, environmental, and civic organizations. Paul is currently president of Pacifica Friends of the Library, former president of the Pacifica Historical Society and of the Pacifica Democrats. I should add that here "Democrats" is spelled with a capital "D." Paul is also an officer in the Pacifica Rotary Club.

In addition, Paul has been an outstanding husband and father. Paul married Lydia Dunham, after they met during a billiard game at a Newman Club in San Jose. Paul and Lydia's four children—Michael, Rena, Martin, and Jeannie—reflect their parent's interests as well as their independent thinking.

Mr. Speaker, Paul Azevedo is a dedicated journalist and an exemplary contributor to the betterment of Pacifica and San Mateo County. His commitment and contribution to the community and to his family are an example to us all, and Pacifica is a better place because of his efforts. It is with respect and appreciation that I pay tribute to Paul Azevedo today.

MOTOR VOTER PROBLEMS II

HON. WILLIAM L. DICKINSON

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Speaker, motor voter legislation has been introduced that could result in considerable expense for counties with no provision for Federal funds to offset the costs. The Association of County Commissions of Alabama has expressed opposition to motor voter legislation for reasons included in the following letter.

ASSOCIATION OF COUNTY
COMMISSIONS OF ALABAMA,
March 22, 1991.

Hon. WILLIAM L. DICKINSON,
U.S. Representative, Rayburn House Building,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE DICKINSON: Legislation has been introduced in this session of Congress that would drastically change the methods by which voters are registered and would have a dramatic financial and administrative impact on county government. Alabama's county commissions are very concerned about this legislation and seek your help in defeating it.

The bill, (S-250) commonly known as the "Motor Voter" bill, would require the states to register persons to vote when they renew or purchase their drivers license. In Alabama, this would mean that all probate offices that issue drivers licenses would be required to also register voters.

In fact, this bill would require the county to develop a form to automatically register a person to vote unless they check a box stating that he or she does not want to register to vote. Such a procedure would cause problems for counties, including:

(a) the costs of producing this new form and all other additional costs will fall on the county commissions, since they are responsible for most election costs in Alabama;

(b) not everyone who can obtain a drivers license is eligible to vote—such as 16 and 17 year olds, convicted felons on parole and non citizens—therefore, personnel will have to be retained and new procedures will have to be

developed for verification of voter rights. Again, no funding is provided for this retraining and the added administrative expenses;

(c) this new dual system of registration would almost certainly result in unnecessary and duplicative registrations, triggering expenses to verify addresses and erroneously inflating voter rolls and thereby giving the appearance of a decline in voter turnout.

The passage of this bill could result in considerable expense for counties with no provision for federal funds to offset the costs. As you are aware, counties are steadfastly opposed to "unfunded mandates" from the federal government.

Please know that the county commissions appreciate your assistance on this issue. And, please feel free to contact us here at the association office if you have any questions or if we can be of assistance to you in any way.

Sincerely,

O.H. SHARPLESS,
Executive Director.

THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1991

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, today I join my colleagues in introducing the Federal Communications Commission Reauthorization Act of 1991. This legislation would authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1992 and 1993 for the Federal Communications Commission. The bill authorizes the full FCC budget request for fiscal year 1992 of \$133.4 million and its fiscal year 1993 request of \$163.5 million. The amount for fiscal year 1992 represents an increase of \$17.6 million over the FCC's fiscal year 1991 appropriation. This 15.2 percent increase represents increased funding for programs, funding for 50 additional staff, technical equipment for the field, information systems, and consolidation of the Commission's headquarters facilities. This increased funding is needed for the agency to discharge its public interest responsibilities.

The Commission has tremendous responsibilities in our Nation's rapidly changing technological environment. Today, as we enter an unprecedented period in the evolution of America's telecommunications industries, the role of the FCC is critical to promoting a competitive marketplace, providing timely and effective regulation, and encouraging the continued development of efficient, innovative communications facilities and services.

The Commission and its staff must not only be adept managers of public policy as new sophisticated technologies enter the marketplace, but also must understand the complex domestic marketplace in which these new technologies reside. Moreover, the FCC needs to comprehend fully how emerging technologies will affect U.S. competitiveness and our economic vitality we prepare for the year 2000.

There is an important link between telecommunications, an info-rich society, education, and economic redevelopment. Our for-

eign competitors are keenly aware of this apparent truth. As the FCC addresses the plethora of issues under its jurisdiction, from cable television to wireless technologies, and from fin-syn to HDTV, it is imperative that we recognize the importance that decisions made today will have on America's future.

I feel strongly that this independent agency must have the resources needed to implement congressional policies, to regulate the dynamic, burgeoning telecommunications industry and to carry out its statutory responsibilities to promote the public interest. As we in the Congress press the Commission to reduce delays when considering applications, to speed up its testing and type processing activities, and to increase its enforcement activities, I believe it is imperative that we provide it adequate resources to reflect the job we ask to have done.

THE JAYHAWKS SPREAD THEIR WINGS

HON. DAN GLICKMAN

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. GLICKMAN. Mr. Speaker, when the final buzzer sounded, Kansas senior forward, Mike Maddox, shouldered his way through the crowd on the floor of the Indianapolis Hoosier Dome and threw his arms around Duke coach Mike Krzyzewski and congratulated him on his 72-65 win over the Jayhawks for the NCAA championship.

That sporting gesture was indicative of the team that defined all the experts and battled their way to within 7 points of becoming national champions.

The Jayhawks used brains, pluck and heart to roll over highly ranked Arkansas, Indiana, and North Carolina to place them in the NCAA title match against the Duke University Blue Devils. For a team with no true high-flying, slam-dunking stars, the Jayhawks took the team concept to new heights. By depending on each other and displaying an unselfish resolve to get to the job done, the Jayhawks have every reason to hold their heads high and be proud of a wildly successful season.

Kansas coach Roy Williams has proven himself to be a worthy candidate to carry on the tradition of Kansas basketball. He displayed a tremendous amount of leadership as he guided an unheralded team past foes few thought they would beat.

Yes, the tradition-rich Jayhawk basketball program is alive and well in Lawrence, KS—Kansas has made it to the final four in 3 out of the last 6 years.

The Jayhawks returned from Indianapolis and walked right into the arms of thousands of Kansas fans that will never forget the accomplishments of the 1990-91 Jayhawk basketball team. Win or lose, the rafters of Allen Fieldhouse on the KU campus will rock again next year and the year after that, and the year after that, and the year after that.

After all, Kansas was one of just two teams this year that didn't have to stay home and watch the NCAA title game on television.

Congratulations to the coaches and players of the 1990-91 University of Kansas basketball team. Roy Williams, head coach; Kevin Stallings, Steve Robinson, and Mark Turgeon, assistant coaches. Players: Mark Randall, Mike Maddox, Adonis Jordan, Alonzo Jamison, Terry Brown, Richard Scott, Kirk Wagner, David Johanning, Doug Elstun, Patrick Richey, Sean Tunstall, Malcolm Nash, Steve Woodberry, and Chris Lindly.

TRIBUTE TO LT. COMDR. WELROSE
E. BARTLY II

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to Lt. Comdr. Welrose E. Bartly II and the crew of the U.S.S. *Gunston Hall*, who on April 17, 1991, will be returning home from a tour in the Persian Gulf conflict. This amphibious ship is homeported at the Little Creek Amphibious Base in Norfolk, VA.

Last August 13, the *Gunston Hall* and its crew was the first of the amphibious fleet to depart Norfolk for what turned out to be an 8-month tour in the Middle East. A primary mission of the *Gunston Hall* was to enforce the economic blockade of Iraq in the Northern Arabian Sea and Persian Gulf. This blockade was to be one of the key early successes of the allied effort to drive the Iraqi Army from Kuwait. The embarked marines trained daily for an amphibious landing on the beaches of Kuwait and participated in naval maneuvers such as Operation Imminent Thunder. The presence of the *Gunston Hall* and her amphibious group served as a direct threat to the armies along the coast of Kuwait and Iraq. This threat was essential to the success of the allied forces. The *Gunston Hall's* sailors performed their duties with professionalism and a true sense of purpose.

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TRIBUTE TO IDA "MA" McAULIFFE
ON HER 100TH BIRTHDAY

HON. DICK SWETT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a Dartmouth legend, Ida "Ma" McAuliffe, who is celebrating her 100th birthday.

She was born on April 12, 1891, near Saint Remi, PQ, Canada, and as a child lived briefly at several locations throughout the United States. But for the past 91 years she has made her home in Lebanon, NH, a small city just south of Dartmouth College.

Since 1954 when she opened Ma's Red Door Dining Room in her Lebanon home, the establishment has been legendary for its combination of good food and better hospitality. Having no children of her own, "Ma" willingly adopted the hundreds of Dartmouth students who were attracted to the diner by her earthy good humor and generous servings of meat loaf, home fries, and apple pie.

The diner was frequently the site of football victory parties, commencement celebrations, birthday parties, and even an engagement or two.

On April 13, two dozen Dartmouth students, whom she still refers to as "my boys," will be joining "Ma" in Hanover to celebrate her birthday.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Ida "Ma" McAuliffe's 100th birthday and in congratulating her as she begins her second century.

DO NOT FORGET

HON. CASS BALLENGER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, there was a rally today on the steps of the Capitol honoring ex-prisoners of war [POW's] from all wars, including the Vietnam conflict. I want to use this opportunity to bring to the forefront a real issue—the search for U.S. servicemen still thought to be missing in Southeast Asia.

I take a special interest in this issue because, like many of us, I have been personally affected by it. Robin Gatwood, the son of a friend of mine, was serving as a fighter pilot when he was shot down in Vietnam. Unfortunately, Robin was never found, and remains one of the missing in action from that conflict. Robin's father, Dr. Robin Gatwood, has not given up on finding his son, and is active in the effort to locate our missing servicemen. I want to recognize his efforts and the sacrifices of his son, but more than that, I want to call on our Government to continue the search for servicemen missing in Southeast Asia.

The recent events in the Persian Gulf have created a new group of POW/MIA's, and it is important to give these men and women the benefits and recognition they deserve. They made a great sacrifice for our Nation, and I

have a deep respect and appreciation for their service to the United States.

Further, I believe the victory in the Persian Gulf has given the citizens of the United States a renewed sense of patriotism and responsibility for each other. It is my hope that these feelings combined will illicit a renewed effort in the search for our servicemen still missing in Southeast Asia.

IN HONOR OF STEVEN OKAZAKI

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege for me to inform my colleagues that a resident of my district, Mr. Steven Okazaki, received an Academy Award on Monday, March 25, 1991, for his superlative documentary, "Days of Waiting."

"Days of Waiting" is a 30-minute film which examines the internment of 110,000 Japanese-Americans during World War II through the eyes of artists Henry Sugimoto and Estelle Peck. These artists, who were among the thousands incarcerated at detention centers in California, New York, Utah, and Japan, have devoted themselves to documenting the dark side of American history during World War II.

Mr. Okazaki shot the film on location at the present homes of Mr. Sugimoto and Mrs. Peck and the internment camps where they were detained during the war. The film uses interviews, original World War II footage, and an exploration of the paintings and drawings of Sugimoto and Peck to convey the injustice of Japanese-American internment to contemporary filmmakers.

Funding for Mr. Okazaki's documentary was provided in large part by the Corporation for Public Broadcasting [CPB]. CPB is a nonprofit organization authorized by the Broadcasting Act of 1967. Since 1980, the Corporation has funded programs through the CPB television program fund as part of its efforts to encourage the development of programming that involves creative risks and that addresses the needs of unserved and underserved audiences, particularly children and minorities.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Okazaki and the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, epitomize what Congress envisioned in 1967: a devotion to high-quality educational, information, and cultural programming. It is with great pride that I congratulate Mr. Okazaki for winning an Academy Award for Documentary Short Subject, and the Corporation for Public Broadcasting for making his vision a reality.

CONGRESSIONAL CALL TO CONSCIENCE
VIGIL FOR SOVIET JEWS

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak as part of a Congressional Call to Conscience Vigil for Soviet Jews.

As we all know, the Soviet Union has made progress in recent years toward a freer and more democratic way of life for its people. Unfortunately, these freedoms have yet to be extended to Soviet Jews.

While an increasing number of Jews are being allowed to emigrate from the Soviet Union, many are still being denied the freedom to move to a new home. Those that remain are forced to do so without any explanation from the Soviet Government and often suffer further persecution.

I would like to share with you a typical example of a Jewish refusenik. Yakov Aronovich Bekker and his family, who have relatives in both New York and Florida, presently live in Dushnabe. Due to repeated anti-Semitic violence, Dushnabe has become one of the most dangerous places in the U.S.S.R. for Jews to live. Yet Yakov, his wife, and his daughter have all been denied permission to emigrate to Israel to join relatives there.

A geologist, Yakov has been denied the freedom to emigrate on the baseless suspicion that he took advantage of his job to attach classified documents to nonsecret material requested. No proof of criminal activity has been found to incriminate Yakov of any wrongdoing. The Bekker family has yet to be given a legitimate reason by the Soviet Government for their continued detainment. In fact, in a private conversation with a Soviet official, Yakov was told that the real reason for his refusal was "his performance at work and a shortage of such specialists in Tadzhikistan."

Since being refused the right to emigrate, Yakov and his family have experienced further injustices. Yakov has been denounced to the KGB by coworkers trying to gain favor with the government. He has also been expelled from the Tadzhik Geological Society. In addition, his wife has been demoted at her job and given a cut in salary.

Innocent and upstanding Soviet Jews such as Yakov and his family should not be prevented from emigrating to Israel to live with their relatives. The denial by the Soviet Government, based solely on trumped up charges, of the right of Soviet Jews to emigrate is a violation of basic human rights. I hope that the struggle of these courageous people will continue to weigh on our consciences, and that Congress will be vigilant in its monitoring of the plight of refuseniks.

TRIBUTE TO LT. JAMES T. STONE

HON. RONALD K. MACHTELY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. MACHTELY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to Lt. James T. Stone and the crew of the U.S.S. *Gunston Hall*, who on April 17, 1991, will be returning home from a tour in the Persian Gulf conflict. This amphibious ship is homeported at the Little Creek Amphibious Base in Norfolk, VA.

Last August 13, the *Gunston Hall* and its crew was the first of the amphibious fleet to depart Norfolk for what turned out to be an 8-month tour in the Middle East. A primary mission of the *Gunston Hall* was to enforce the

economic blockade of Iraq in the Northern Arabian Sea and Persian Gulf. This blockade was to be one of the key early successes of the allied effort to drive the Iraqi Army from Kuwait. The embarked marines trained daily for an amphibious landing on the beaches of Kuwait and participated in naval maneuvers such as Operation Imminent Thunder. The presence of the *Gunston Hall* and her amphibious group served as a direct threat to the armies along the coast of Kuwait and Iraq. This threat was essential to the success of the allied forces. The *Gunston Hall's* sailors performed their duties with professionalism and a true sense of purpose.

Mr. Speaker, I recently visited Kuwait and saw the gruesome destruction inflicted upon that small nation by the Iraqis. I returned home with a clear understanding that the allied effort to liberate Kuwait was truly a sum of many different efforts, one of which was the fine contribution of the *Gunston Hall* and her crew. The bravery and self-sacrifice of these sailors will certainly make dictators around the world think twice before engaging in aggression.

All of the families of the *Gunston Hall's* crew, who stood by so courageously as their loved ones were put at risk half way around the world are to be commended. In fact, some newborn babies await the return of fathers they have never set eyes on. These families with relatives aboard the *Gunston Hall* deserve our recognition for giving our servicemen something to look forward to upon their arrival back home.

CONGRESS MUST SAVE PUBLIC HOUSING

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, recently, both Houses of this Congress rejected Secretary Kemp's proposal to reduce the funding available for public housing programs in order to make these funds available for home ownership programs. For years I have argued that the Federal Government does not have the resources to adequately fund both the public housing programs and low-income home ownership programs. Now it is clear that Secretary Kemp agrees that we cannot fund both programs. It is no surprise that HUD is now trying to eliminate the public housing program. I commend my colleagues who are working to resist the Secretary's proposal and I would like to share the following editorial from the St. Louis Post Dispatch.

[From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Mar. 12, 1991]

TIME TO ABANDON HOPE?

Empowerment has become a buzzword of HUD Secretary Jack F. Kemp. His use of the term was thought to mean he would push for more federal resources to help the needy improve their living conditions. It's now clear that Mr. Kemp intends to empower a few at the expense of denying a slice of the federal housing pie to far too many.

Congress is only now beginning to see the danger of allowing Mr. Kemp to redirect

housing policies to suit his narrow priorities. He has a fine idea in wanting to promote home ownership among low-income Americans. The problem is that he wants to take more than \$800 million from public housing construction and related programs to pay for his pet project, known as Project HOPE.

This effort runs counter to provisions in the Affordable Housing Act. It called for building more public housing and for HUD to set up a pilot home ownership program under which Carr Square's public housing units would be sold to tenants.

Congress clearly understood that home ownership would solve housing problems for only a few of the needy. That's why it insisted that additional public housing be built. In fact, Mr. Kemp's pilot HOPE program was approved only because he agreed to spend more for public housing.

U.S. Rep. William L. Clay of St. Louis was among those who has consistently opposed the sale of public housing to tenants. He warned that the program would reduce the amount of public housing because HOPE would not require the federal government to build a new rental unit to replace each one that is sold to a tenant. Sen. Christopher S. Bond generally backed Mr. Kemp's home ownership initiative, but he, too, is raising concerns about HUD's plans to stall the construction of public housing.

Mr. Kemp's plan confirms suspicions that the administration wants to get the federal government out of the public housing business. This is the wrong policy. If Mr. Kemp can't keep his part of the bargain, then he should abandon HOPE and devote all \$800 million to public housing construction and related programs. These would serve far more needy families than Project HOPE would.

INTRODUCTION OF THE URBAN SCHOOLS OF AMERICA ACT

HON. WILLIAM H. GRAY III

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Urban Schools of America Act of 1991—The USA Act.

It is uniquely designed to move the Nation's inner-city schools toward our national education goals by the year 2000.

It is also an act that can help America beat the tough competition it faces from other countries like Japan, where students go to school 60 days more each year than American students and do four times as much homework.

America can't face this competition with two work forces: one educated, the other not. That would be like racing an eight-cylinder car after shutting down four.

America needs to run on all cylinders.

This bill helps to do that. It authorizes \$1.5 billion in formula grants to hard-pressed city school systems; it authorizes \$1.5 billion to repair aging school buildings—a third of them are over 50 years old.

Mr. Speaker, if inner-city kids graduated at the same rate the rest of America's students do, we would have another 86,000 high school graduates in the work force each year.

With the USA Act we can help the engine of American prosperity run at full strength.

I urge my colleagues to cosponsor it and see it passed.

IN HONOR OF LYLE WELCH

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor my constituent Lyle Welch, who retires in June after 25 years of distinguished service with the Vacaville unified school district in Vacaville, CA.

The son of a teacher, Mr. Welch began his education career in 1955 with a teaching job at Hilmar High School in Hilmar, CA. Previously, he served in the U.S. Army as a first lieutenant. He received his bachelor of arts and master in education degrees from the University of California, Berkeley. In 1959, he became the chairman of the social studies department at Pacifica High School in Pacifica, CA.

Mr. Welch's tenure with the Vacaville school district started in 1965 when he became the principal of Vacaville High School. He was promoted to assistant superintendent of the school district 8 years later, and, in 1984, he was elevated to the superintendent's post. He has guided the Vacaville school district during a critical period in its history as the district strived to meet the needs of a rapidly growing area.

Lyle Welch's work in education has gone far beyond Vacaville. He was instrumental in the formation of the Association of California School Administrators. The Western Association of Schools and Colleges honored him for his 20 years of work as a member of accrediting teams for schools in California and Japan. His talents have not been limited to his work in education. He served as president of the Rotary Club and has been a member of the Vacaville Chamber of Commerce.

Lyle Welch is an important part of the Vacaville community, and I am honored to have the opportunity to recognize his efforts. I join my colleagues today in wishing Lyle and his wife, Barbara, a happy and fulfilling retirement.

TRIBUTE TO EW1 ANDREW R. KIRAL

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to EW1 Andrew R. Kiral and the crew of the U.S.S. *Gunston Hall*, who on April 17, 1991, will be returning home from a tour in the Persian Gulf conflict. This amphibious ship is homeported at the Little Creek Amphibious Base in Norfolk, VA.

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HERE WE GO AGAIN

HON. WILLIS D. GRADISON, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. GRADISON. Mr. Speaker, according to the Congressional Budget Office [CBO], the bank insurance fund [BIF] of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation will run out of money early in fiscal year 1992. Even with increases in insurance premiums, the BIF will fall short of outlay requirements by \$6 to \$38 billion in the next few years, depending on economic conditions. CBO's best estimate is \$11 billion, an amount which they believe can be recouped over time as higher premium income rolls in. The obvious solution is to let FDIC borrow to cover the lean years. The obvious creditor is the U.S. Treasury.

The administration accepts the borrowing principle. It recognizes the importance of having funds to close down insolvent banks in order to avoid repeating the mistakes of the savings and loan mess. Thus, embodied in its proposal for restructuring depository institutions is a plan to recapitalize the bank insurance fund of the FDIC. Premiums will be raised and funds will be borrowed to cover the interim shortfall. However, the administration plan is to borrow the money from the Federal Reserve System instead of the Treasury. This should be avoided.

Maybe the distinction is unimportant. Economically speaking, Fed money and Treasury money is indistinguishable; Fed profits go to

the Treasury so that Fed losses reduce the revenues collected by the Government. Regardless of from whom the money is borrowed, it will still show up on budget when FDIC spends it, so that nothing is hidden off-budget by the administration's financing plan. The interest cost is the same, too. And by most interpretations, either source of borrowing has to be authorized by the Congress, so that the administration's plan does not circumvent any of the legislative requirements that Treasury borrowing would entail.

The two approaches, however, differ in one critical respect: Treasury borrowing makes clear to the public that taxpayer money is at risk in a way that Fed borrowing does not. And it is precisely this that has led to the Federal Reserve funding alternative.

We've been down this road before—with disastrous results. After an interest rate squeeze wiped out most of the net worth in the thrift industry in the late 1970's and early 1980's, we turned an already bad situation into a financial debacle by refusing to close insolvent institutions. With an unlimited loan guarantee provided by deposit insurance, these institutions gambled for resurrection by making risky loans at high interest rates in hopes of earning big profits that could lead them back to solvency.

Our unwillingness to close these institutions was rooted in a number of complex causes. But principally we were reluctant to be seen as paying the cost of honoring the guarantees when the institutions were closed. At any time we could have borrowed the money to do the job and stopped the hemorrhage. But that would have used public funds. So instead, we reaffirmed that the full faith and credit of the Government stood behind the insurance fund, and thereby let the flow of high interest deposits effectively bail out the institutions because it did not show up on the budget.

Even in 1987, when an inadequate \$11 billion recapitalization of FSLIC was passed, we used an expensive Rube Goldberg funding mechanism for financing because we wanted to keep the outlay off-budget. In 1989, we did so again. Thus, in each instance we used less-than-preferable policies to take care of the problem because we wanted to avoid the appearance of using public funds.

Public funds were used, of course. They always were. They are by definition if one places the full faith and credit of the Federal Government behind the institutions. Even though many billions needed for the thrift cleanup have yet to be authorized, we've already spent the money. We go through the fiction of voting on RTC authorizations, but the money that we vote has already been promised, so that all the efforts to avoid the appearance of using public funds just costs us more money.

While the underlying causes of the problems in the banking industry differ in significant ways from that of thrifts, in one important respect they are the same: an effective loan guarantee provided by deposit insurance keeps capital-deficient institutions operating. These institutions will typically generate greater losses to the Government until they are closed; and they cannot be closed without an outlay of funds.

The administration is to be commended for recognizing this and trying to deal with it. Its plan for \$25 billion for the FDIC shows appreciation for the need to shut down institutions instead of engaging in thrift-style forbearance.

Yet, the choice for the Fed as lender echoes the budget decisions that led to the thrift debacle. This funding mechanism creates the illusion that cleanup financing is contained within the banking system and that public money is not at risk. Indeed, this method of financing disguises the involvement of taxpayer money.

This aspect of the administration's plan is evidenced by the failure to justify the preference of Fed over Treasury financing. The administration has argued that Fed financing is appropriate because the Fed provided original financing for the FDIC and because the Fed has experience in lending to the banking industry. Yet, the Treasury provided more of the original financing of the FDIC than the Fed, and it has more experience lending to deposit insurance systems.

While the method chosen to hide taxpayer liability this time round may not be as costly as methods used in the thrift mess, it is still potentially costly. The plan significantly undermines the independence and credibility of the Federal Reserve System.

The Fed is our central bank. Its principal responsibility is monetary policy, and its role as a lender of last resort is one of providing liquidity, not bailout money to stave off insolvency. What the FDIC needs to borrow is not working capital secured by assets. The money it needs is net loss funds to make up the gap between deposit liabilities and assets of failed banks. While it is true that the odds favor the FDIC's ability to repay the loans, a significant chance exists that ultimately FDIC will default. What then happens? Will money be appropriated to repay the Fed and then recycled back to the Treasury? Or will someone then say such a bookkeeping swap is unnecessary, so that the public purse can be silently tapped with no obvious paper trail?

And if this kind of financing works, it will be used again. Every scheme that promises to be self-financing will seek an initial Fed capitalization—a sum that the Fed may or may not get back. Since the Fed's principal resource is its ability to create money, these demands will tarnish its anti-inflation credibility.

But what this plan does to the Fed is minor in comparison to what it does to the integrity of public debate. We shouldn't be making policy on the basis of fooling people. Choosing a funding mechanism because it creates the pretense that taxpayer money is not involved is bad policy.

Over the last few years, policymakers have employed every type of subterfuge with respect to the budget process. We have shifted receipts forward and acted like they were permanently increased. We have used glowing economic assumptions and accounting gimmicks to meet deficit reduction targets. We have classified nonurgent categories of spending as "emergencies" to beat pay-as-you-go requirements. Sooner or later this behavior is going to make it impossible for us to communicate with citizens at all. Sooner or later they will assume that everything we say is a lie, if they haven't already.

The administration's bank restructuring proposal has a lot going for it; long-term reform is needed, and we have time to give it the consideration it deserves. But BIF funding is an immediate and urgent need that must be dealt with quickly in an open way. We should sever the BIF funding proposal from the rest of the administration's restructuring proposal. And we should change the funding plan to one in which the FDIC borrows from the Treasury. In doing so we should provide a sum of money large enough to convey clearly our desire to close insolvent institutions without delay.

The Government's handling of the S&L mess was an embarrassing failure. We incurred huge costs by trying to hide from the problem. Now, additional losses have been added by our handling of banks. If we can do nothing at this point to redress the errors we've already made, let us at least prove to the public that we learned from them.

TRIBUTE TO CORYELL FAMILY

HON. BOB TRAXLER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. TRAXLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Charles Coryell and his family for their many contributions to the Boys and Girls Club of Bay County, MI, which is located in my district. On April 18, 1991, the Coryell family will receive the annual "Helping Hand Award" from the Boys and Girls Club. As further recognition of their generosity and support, the club's facility will be renamed the Coryell Building.

The Helping Hand Award is presented to persons who have enhanced the quality of life for community residents. The Coryell family has been involved with the Boys Club, as it was originally known, since its inception in 1957. The first club rooms were located at 714 Adams Street, in space donated by the Bay Elks Club; and, the Bay City Police Department was instrumental in providing staff in those early days. The next move was made possible by a sizable donation from the Coryells to renovate two quonset huts that had been donated by the U.S. Navy. This provided the club with its first gymnasium and games room.

The Boys and Girls Club is now permanently located in a beautiful building at 300 West Lafayette, thanks to the creative fundraising skills of Charles Coryell, Jr. In 1973, he chaired the first capital fund drive for a permanent home for the club. His personal gift, the family gift, their business gift, and those he secured through personal solicitations accounted for more than half of the total amount raised. Another 30 percent was pledged through the efforts of solicitors Chuck recruited and trained. Then, in 1984, he chaired a second campaign which funded an addition. In recognition of the family's generosity, the building was named for the late John A. Coryell, Sr.

The Boys and Girls Club is more than a place to hang out. There, the kids find caring people who listen to problems. The club provides career training programs, physical education, educational tutoring, citizenship and

leadership skills, and delinquency prevention. Team sports are stressed—no one competes to make the team—everyone gets to play. The club has accepted the challenge of guiding its young members through an important stage in their lives when they are pressured by many solical ills. The Coryell family has influenced the trend for the Boys and Girls Club—the modeling of our community leaders of tomorrow.

In bestowing the Helping Hand Award and renaming the facility, the Boys and Girls Club of Bay County is expressing its gratitude to the Coryell family for many years of unwavering advocacy and support. My longtime friend, Chuck Coryell, has served on the board of this fine club since 1961 and continues to champion their cause.

It is indeed a pleasure to pay tribute to Charles Coryell, Jr., and the Coryell family and to thank them for exemplifying the ultimate in giving of one's time and resources. Their compassion and concern have lightened the hearts of many people in our community, and made us proud to know them.

ADVANCING OUR NATION'S COMPETITIVE POSITION IN THE INTERNATIONAL MARKETPLACE

HON. BERYL ANTHONY, JR.

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. ANTHONY. Mr. Speaker, there is no more important task facing this Congress than that of advancing our Nation's competitive position in the international marketplace. Our leaders are devoting a great deal of their time and resources to develop new initiatives in this area. While new ideas and programs are certainly appropriate, I believe we must get our existing regulations in order before we begin new ones. It is for this reason that Congressman BILL ARCHER and I join together along with a majority of our colleagues on the Ways and Means Committee to remove permanently a serious threat to American competitiveness in the critical area of research and development.

This threat is posed by provisions of Treasury regulation section 1.861-8 that would require U.S. companies with foreign operations to allocate a portion of their domestic R&D expenditures to income earned abroad. The net effect of this section is to deny U.S. firms a full deduction for R&D expenditures incurred in this country.

By treating U.S. R&D as if it were performed overseas, the regulation encourages companies to actually move R&D overseas, where foreign governments offer more equitable tax treatment. We must recognize that when we export research and development, we not only export jobs, we export a vital component of our strategy to achieve economic competitiveness.

Ours is the only nation in the world that provides this disincentive for domestic R&D. Therefore, whatever the intent of the regulation may be, its effect is to put research intensive American companies at a competitive disadvantage in the international marketplace.

The bill Mr. ARCHER and I are introducing today provides a permanent solution to the longstanding uncertainty surrounding this issue. Our bill brings the U.S. tax regulations back into line with international tax practices.

Mr. Speaker, it is time for this Nation to recognize the important steps that must be taken to regain our competitive position among industrialized nations. Enacting this permanent solution to the problem created by section 1.861-8 is but one of the many steps that we must take to realize this goal, but it is an important step. We must move decisively to eliminate such a significant disincentive to domestic research and development.

Our legislation has strong bipartisan support. I wish to thank my colleagues who have cosponsored this legislation with me today and pledge to work with them toward its enactment.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION FOR OVERSEAS MILITARY PERSONNEL

HON. JIM SLATTERY

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. SLATTERY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to reintroduce today legislation that will correct a longstanding injustice perpetrated against tens of thousands of military personnel and their families stationed overseas.

While serving in the United States, eligible low-income military families receive an earned income tax credit [EITC] to supplement their meager income. Service members and their families who are transferred to a military post overseas, however, are forced to forfeit their eligibility for an EITC.

Current estimates are that 25,000 low-income military families who are living outside the United States have had to sacrifice this small supplement to their income. The legislation I am offering today would extend the EITC to these needy military families and would equalize this important benefit for all service members.

This simple and straightforward adjustment to equalize eligibility for the EITC will ensure that low-income military families can continue to benefit from a tax credit they deserve and are entitled to receive.

Additionally, clarifications of the Internal Revenue Code that are supported by IRS, the U.S. Department of the Treasury, and the Department of Defense, will improve administration of the EITC for military personnel and will prevent overpayments of this credit. These technical changes are expected to more than offset the costs associated with extending the EITC to military personnel stationed overseas and will make my proposal revenue neutral.

I would like to commend the Non Commissioned Officers Association and the National Military Families Association for their efforts and dedication to the needs of our service members stationed around the world. I would also like to thank my legislative assistant, Ms. Sarah Elder, for her tremendous efforts in researching, drafting, and promoting this legislation.

Too often, we overlook the tremendous sacrifices made by military personnel and their families who are stationed in a foreign land and I hope this legislation will reaffirm our appreciation and respect for these dedicated Americans.

TRIBUTE TO ALF GOULLET OF RED BANK, NJ

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, April 5, 1991, one of my constituents, Mr. Alf Goulet of Red Bank, NJ, celebrated his 100th birthday. While attainment of the century mark is a significant milestone for anyone, in the case of Mr. Goulet the occasion affords us the opportunity to pay tribute to a particularly illustrious life.

Last February, Mr. Goulet was inducted into the New York Sports Museum and Hall of Fame in recognition of his brilliant career as a champion cyclist during the early part of the century. According to a profile of Alf Goulet that appeared last year in *Sports Illustrated*, in the early 1920's he was so popular with the crowds at New York's Madison Square Garden that the 6-day races in which he competed set attendance records. Mr. Goulet was frequently paid appearance fees of \$1,000 a day, this at a time when an entire National Football League franchise could be purchased for a few hundred dollars.

At the height of his cycling career, Alf Goulet was immortalized by the legendary writer Damon Runyon, who compared Mr. Goulet to Babe Ruth. After Mr. Goulet won the December 1921 6-day race at the Garden, Runyon, writing in the pages of the *New York American*, proclaimed the cyclist "King of the 6-day racers," adding "Long live the King."

Mr. Goulet has lived long, indeed. Sadly, through the years of his long life, Mr. Goulet has seen the popularity of competitive cycling as a spectator sport decline in this country. A native of Australia, Mr. Goulet came to the United States in 1910 because it was the center of the action in professional bicycle racing. He soon became an American citizen and served in the Navy during World War I. He now lives in the Monmouth County community of Red Bank, which I have the privilege of representing as part of my congressional district.

The Red Bank Borough Council will pay tribute to Mr. Goulet at its meeting on April 9. It is a great honor for me to join with the elected officials of Red Bank and Mr. Goulet's family in paying tribute to this remarkable man.

IN HONOR OF THE BRONX MUSEUM OF THE ARTS 20TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share with you and my colleagues a celebra-

tion of the 20th anniversary of the Bronx Museum of the Arts.

Mr. Speaker, this is a very special anniversary, because this museum has a unique history and plays an unusual role in my district, the South Bronx. The Bronx Museum of the Arts was founded in 1971 by a group of committed residents and directors of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, who understood the importance and advantage of extending cultural activities to all neighborhoods throughout the city of New York. The Bronx Museum now serves as the county museum and is an important cultural and educational center for the 1.3 million residents of the Bronx.

The museum's first home was the rotunda of the Bronx County Courthouse. With the help of the city of New York, it moved in 1982 to its current location, and a 6-year four-phase capital renovation was completed in 1988. The museum now includes: A three-story glass enclosed atrium with a public reception area, a giftshop and lounge, 11,000 square feet of climate-controlled exhibition galleries, classrooms, and an auditorium—all completely accessible to the handicapped.

Mr. Speaker, this fine museum serves a multiethnic audience—African-American, Hispanic, and Asian, as well as the Bronx's long-established Jewish, Italian, and Irish communities. In 1986, the museum initiated a permanent collection of 20th century works concentrating primarily on artists from Asia, Africa, and Latin America, in addition to American artists whose descendents were from these areas. The collection presently contains over 200 pieces, a portion of which are exhibited every year. Works by non-European and minority artists, largely undervalued and underrepresented, have figured prominently in the museum's programs.

The museum has established a strong reputation for its presentations on modern and contemporary art and is recognized for its commitment both to internationally recognized artists and new talents in the Bronx community. It also mounts regularly scheduled exhibits on the role of computers in the artistic process, Bronx historical and cultural themes, and contemporary video and film.

In its ongoing effort to provide access to cultural events in all neighborhoods within the Borough of the Bronx, the museum has mounted exhibitions in satellite galleries over the past 18 years. These sites have included colleges, hospitals, banks, customer service centers, nursing homes, as well as a central gallery in the museum's main facility. The Satellite Gallery Program primarily showcases the work of Bronx artists.

The Bronx Museum of the Arts serves as an important resource not only to local artists, but to all residents. Each year, the museum sponsors an event titled, "Artist in the Marketplace" as the close of a 16-week program addressed to selected artists. The program consists of seminars led by curators, dealers, critics, lawyers, and others equipped to convey the facts of the art profession. The exhibition, "Visions of Home: Designs for Affordable Housing in the South Bronx" addresses the problem of homelessness and presents possible solutions which contribute to the massive redevelopment and rehabilitation that presently characterizes the South Bronx.

Mr. Speaker, approximately 50 percent of all visitors to the Bronx Museum are children. Arts education has always been the cornerstone of the museum's mission and is evident through a variety of innovative programs: School group tours; hands-on workshops; an After School Art Club; and a year-round Art and Media School. The museum provides instruction in the fine arts, computer graphics, videography, filmmaking and film animation. In addition, the museum offers a full range of free weekend activities for all ages including films, hands-on workshops, lectures, poetry readings, concerts, and performances.

Mr. Speaker, if you visit the Bronx Museum of the Arts today you will see the following exhibitions: "The Nearest Edge of the World: Art and Cuba Now," the first major exhibition of contemporary art from Cuba mounted in the United States since the Cuban revolution; and "The Third Emerging Expression Biennial: The Third Dimension and Beyond," an exhibition devoted to the work of artists using computer technology, multidimensionality, physical space, movement, and time; "The Falling Series: Paintings by Emma Amos," depicting figures falling through space as a metaphor of our social condition, presented with traditional West African woven cloth and drawing largely upon the African American experience.

Mr. Speaker, the development and growth of the Bronx Museum of the Arts can largely be attributed to the dedication and commitment of its executive director, Luis Cancel. During his 13 year tenure at the Bronx Museum he has guided the museum's growth and has successfully overseen the tremendous renovation project of the new facility. Under this direction, the museum will soon undertake another capital project which will quadruple the size of the present structure.

Luis Cancel was instrumental in formulating the museum's permanent collection, and has received a museum fellowship from the National Endowment for the Arts to research Latin American art. He has curated several major exhibitions including: The First and Second Emerging Biennials; the Artists and the Computer: Devastation/Resurrection; the South Bronx; Krishna Reddy, a Retrospective; and the highly acclaimed Latin American Spirit: Art and Artists in the United States, 1920-70.

Mr. Cancel has been featured as the cover story for the Sunday art section of the New York Times, and has conducted many print and broadcast interviews on a wide variety of art-related topics. He is an active consultant and panelist for the National Endowment for the Arts, and continues to bring extensive local and national attention to the museum.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to include the Bronx Museum of the Arts in trips to New York City, to view these fine exhibits, and take part in the appreciation of the diversity of art.

A TRIBUTE TO ST. VIATOR SCHOOL

HON. JAMES H. BILBRAY

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to St. Viator, one of the finest elementary schools in Las Vegas, on the occasion of its 25th anniversary.

Founded in 1966, St. Viator is the largest Catholic school in southern Nevada. It has been recognized both statewide and nationally for its excellence in academics, most notably in statewide math competitions.

St. Viator has proven itself capable of the high standards it has set for itself. This can be clearly seen by the number of prestigious awards received over the years. William C. Langley, principal, set a fine example for his students when he was honored by the Nevada Department of Education in 1990 with the Educator of the Year Award.

In addition, other honors include the National Catholic Education Association's Award for an outstanding parent-teacher organization in 1987, numerous athletic awards from the President's Council on Youth Fitness, including State championship recognition four times since 1985, and an Excellence in Education Award from the Department of Education 1985-86.

However, St. Viator has not limited itself to the confines of the State. They were recently honored with a Presidential Award for their participation in the U.S.A.-U.S.S.R. Youth Fitness Testing Exchange Program during the 1987-88 school year. This program not only expanded the horizons of the students participating, but has proven to be a valuable international link for the Las Vegas community.

Students of St. Viator, their parents, and all southern Nevadans have many reasons to be proud of this school. With its emphasis on academic excellence, parent involvement, and community outreach, St. Viator has proven itself an integral part of the southern Nevada community. I believe that we will continue to see much success and growth from St. Viator in the years to come. I congratulate St. Viator on its 25th anniversary and urge my fellow members to join me in honoring this shining example of excellence in education.

PROMOTE PROFESSIONALISM: SUPPORT HIGHER EDUCATION FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT

HON. MATTHEW G. MARTINEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. MARTINEZ. Mr. Speaker, the brutal beating of Rodney King by Los Angeles Police officers epitomizes the nationwide dilemma of police brutality and the lack of appropriate police training that America faces today.

On March 3, 1991, three officers fiercely beat Rodney King, an unarmed motorist stopped for speeding. King, handcuffed and on the ground, was struck as many as 56

times, kicked 7 times, and shot with an electric gun while 12 other law enforcement officers stood by. King suffered extensive injuries—the base of his skull was broken in 11 places. Thankfully, he is now in stable condition.

This disgusting act of brutality is an embarrassment to our Nation's law enforcement. With total disregard for their position, these men ruthlessly attacked an unarmed citizen and broke every ideal that most law enforcement officers uphold—including protection of the civil rights and civil liberties of all citizens. These men have seriously undermined and damaged the credibility of law enforcement. As a result, there are many citizens who will always carry some doubt in their minds, making it more difficult for respectable officers to carry out their duties.

This incident is an opportune time for us to examine the problem of police brutality and how to prevent it in the future. One of the problems behind police brutality is the lack of training and education that promotes professionalism. A 1989 study by the Police Executive Research Form [PERF] shows that college-educated police officers are more competent and professional. College-educated officers display enhanced communication skills, adapt better to their situation, and function better in high risk situations. In addition, the PERF study identified a relationship between education and fewer disciplinary problems and citizen complaints. The study also found that officers who take advantage of programs such as the Law Enforcement Education Program—which was eliminated by the Reagan-Bush administration—are more professional and treat law enforcement as a career rather than just a job. Proper training and education are vital in avoiding incidences such as the beating of Rodney King.

In the 101st Congress, the Police Recruitment and Education Program [PREP] was signed into law as part of last year's crime bill. PREP simply amends the Higher Education Act to extend the Perkins Loan Cancellation Program to students who seek a career in local, State, or Federal law enforcement. The Perkins Loan Program provides low interest loans to financially needy undergraduate, graduate, and professional students who attend postsecondary institutions. Not only will PREP elevate the educational levels of future officers, it will enhance America's law enforcement and correctional agencies ability to recruit and retain motivated and capable individuals.

Unfortunately, this desperately needed program is in jeopardy. In the 102d Congress, the Higher Education Act is up for reauthorization, and the Perkins Loan Program—including the Police Recruitment and Education Program—is in grave danger of being dismantled or suspended as Congress seeks effective ways to meet our Nation's educational needs.

If we are to improve educational attainment of Americans, we must make a commitment to program professionalism. PREP is only a step toward the solution. Since the suspension of the LEEP Program, in-service officers are without a means to higher education—an area which must be addressed in future legislation. I strongly urge my colleagues to support

PREP and similar programs that will encourage professionalism and help to end incidents of police brutality.

TRIBUTE TO VINCENT T.
SHEMANSKI

HON. GUS YATRON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a man who has given the Reading community 25 years of service and leadership, and I am proud to be able to come here before the House and tell you about this great citizen's accomplishments.

Vincent Shemanski came to Central Catholic in 1965 and taught history, health, and physical education, and was coach of the football team. Just a short 3 years later, Vincent Shemanski became vice principal and disciplinarian, and in 1975 he was named principal of Central Catholic, a position he still holds. Vincent Shemanski has left an indelible imprint on Central Catholic and its students, and his devotion to academic excellence and the development of the whole student sets an example worthy of emulation.

Vincent Shemanski is a visible, active principal. Students see him in the halls, on the sidelines at boys' football and girls' hockey games, or in attendance at a Central Catholic musical. An accessible principal, Vincent Shemanski's goal is the educational, cultural, religious, and social advancement of his students.

My colleagues are aware that concerned, involved teachers and school administrators are perhaps the key ingredient in a successful school system. Vincent Shemanski's extraordinary commitment to the students of Central Catholic serves as an example of the tremendous impact one person can have and an inspiration to those who are seeking to fully prepare the Nation's students for the challenges of the 21st century.

THE SILVER CHORDS 10TH
ANNIVERSARY

HON. ROBERT J. MRAZEK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. MRAZEK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the Silver Chords, a senior citizens' chorus from Suffolk County, Long Island.

The Silver Chords were founded in 1980 by Linda A. Monner, a former music teacher. In April 1981 this group gave their first concert in Smithtown. Since that time, the group has grown from 49 to over 75 members and has performed more than 50 concerts including a number of annual concerts for the general public and special presentations for schools, nursing homes, and patriotic, and charitable events.

Although the average age of this group is in the midseventies there are at least a dozen

people who are over the age of 80. They come from many different walks of life and represent a wide array of races, nationalities, and professions. The only prerequisite for membership is the ability to read music.

Ever since 1988 the Silver Chords have been performing in Albany at the annual New York State Senior Citizens' Day celebration. In 1990, this group was recognized for their concern for the elderly and service to the community when they received the Gerard Farley Award for Community Service from the Suffolk County Senior Citizens' Advisory Committee.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that it is appropriate to commemorate the service and spirit of the Silver Chords as they celebrate their anniversary with a 10th anniversary concert on April 21 in Kings Park, Long Island. These individuals have an enthusiasm for life and for bringing joy to others which serves as a witness to the talents and contributions of our Nation's senior citizens and as an inspiration for all.

GIVING NEBRASKANS A VOICE ON
GAMBLING NEXT DOOR

HON. PETER HOAGLAND

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. HOAGLAND. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to provide an avenue for a community to express its views when a gambling facility is proposed by an Indian tribe in an adjacent State. This bill would merely provide the same approval or veto avenue for a neighboring State as current law provides for the "host" State.

Under Federal law—the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act—gambling may not take place on land taken into trust outside an Indian reservation unless the Governor of the "host" State and the Department of the Interior determine that gambling would be in the best interest of the tribe and not detrimental to the surrounding community. Under my bill, the Governor of a State within 45 miles of the gambling site would also have to concur.

My bill responds to a proposal in Council Bluffs, IA, that will directly impact my district in Omaha, NE. Harvey's Resort Hotel/Casino of Lake Tahoe is proposing, with the Santee Sioux Tribe, to develop a \$67 million hotel, gaming, entertainment, and convention center in Council Bluffs. This would be the largest gambling operation between Atlantic City and Las Vegas, attracting as many as 5,000 tourists a day.

Council Bluffs is just across the Missouri River from my district. The Omaha-Council Bluffs metropolitan area has 600,000 people; 520,000 of those people are in Omaha. While Iowa will get some revenue from the casino, Omaha will get many of the problems and little of the revenue. I believe eastern Nebraskans should have a voice in the establishment of this casino and my bill would provide that voice.

LIMITED ECONOMIC BENEFIT

Proponents argue that the casino will bring jobs and economic activity to our area. But one has to realize that gamblers are usually bused in from long distances or local people

gamble in the casino for a few hours and go home. Any money spent is spent inside the casino, not in the larger community. Steven Perskie, chairman of the New Jersey Casino Control Commission, has said that tourists there rarely leave the casinos. In addition, money spent in the casino is money not spent in the community in other parts of the economy. This also means a loss in sales tax revenues in States like Nebraska and Iowa. An economic study of a gambling proposal in New Orleans found that \$120 million of potential economic activity would be siphoned off.

Furthermore, gambling can cause deterioration of a local economy. In Atlantic City, many businesses and low- and moderate-income people were displaced as land values skyrocketed after the introduction of gambling. In Deadwood, SD, 80 betting parlors have driven a number of "Main Street" businesses out of town, like five and dimes and hardware stores. Many people moved out of the town because they didn't like the environment created by gambling.

COST TO GOVERNMENT

Any State or locality considering a new gambling facility must find revenues to pay for all the attendant "supports" and services, like sewers, roads, solid waste disposal, jails. In 1990, New Jersey spent \$60 million on 985 employees to regulate its 12 casinos. This does not include the costs of prosecuting crimes or imprisoning those convicted of crimes.

There are law enforcement costs. Eric Cooper, Undersheriff of the Las Vegas Police Department has said:

Any city, community or state, which desires to legalize casino gambling should be aware that they are going to have some of the most difficult problems imaginable. Even with such an uninviting potential, a city, community, or State which legalizes casino gambling must have a professional, fully staffed, and competent complement of law enforcement personnel managed with the highest of ethical standards. Even under such restrictive conditions, such a casino gambling industry would require at least 20 years of maturation before it could deal effectively with such difficult problems.

CRIME

Gambling is a magnet for crime, including organized crime, crimes like robbery, burglary, theft, larceny, assaults, rapes, murders, credit scams, skimming, money laundering, loan sharking, tax evasion, labor extortion, bribery, and player cheating. Three years after Atlantic City opened its casinos, the felony crime rate rose by 171 percent. By 1984 it had jumped 252 percent. From 1960 to 1988, Las Vegas has been in the top 12 of metropolitan areas in terms of crime. Criminals penetrate through the suppliers of casinos, they infiltrate unions and workers, they develop hidden ownership schemes.

Casinos become a magnet for crime because they provide a unique opportunity for making a fast buck by what is called skimming. People planted on the inside as employees skim money after it is taken from the tables but before it is counted. There are no records. A former FBI agent with 26 years of experience investigating organized crime in

gaming, Bill Roemer, has said, "There is no way to legislate organized crime out of casino gambling."

SOCIAL PROBLEMS

University of Nebraska researchers have concluded that the costs of negative social consequences of gambling exceed the benefits to a community. They found that legalized gambling fosters illegal gambling; that gambling can become an addiction which then leads to crime to finance the addiction. Then there are health care costs to treat the addictions.

I have a serious concern about the message that government sanction of gambling sends: All you have to do is roll the dice to get rich quick. Gambling stands in direct contradiction to the American work ethic. It glamorizes an activity that brings rewards unrelated to work.

Gambling in particular sends the wrong message to young people, who today lag behind their international counterparts in math, science, and other subjects. In Atlantic City, where the legal gambling age is 21, a survey revealed that 64 percent of high school students had gambled in the casinos; 9 percent said they gambled once a week. In a 3-month period in 1981, 41,000 minors were turned away and 10,000 were escorted from the casino floor. Incredibly, Harvey's has promoted their plan to hire "persons under age 18 to earn some extra income during weekends and during times of school vacation" for "certain jobs."

OTHERS REJECTED

Since 1930, only three jurisdictions have embraced casino gambling: Nevada, Atlantic City, and Deadwood, South Dakota; but many have rejected it as not worth the costs, social or financial. Gambling has been considered but turned down in Detroit, MI; Galveston, TX; Gary, IN; Miami, FL; the Pocono Mountains, PA; New York City, the State of New Hampshire; and Alaska. There must be a message in those numbers.

LITTLE LOCAL CONTROL

Putting gambling in a community should be decided by a community. True, under the Federal law, a Governor can effectively veto a project. But in this case, because the project would be on land put in trust by the Secretary of the Interior for an Indian tribe, it would generally be exempt from State regulation, from State criminal laws, and State business taxes. Furthermore, many of the profits would be "exported" out of State since they presumably would be managed by Harvey's, a Nevada casino concern.

NEBRASKANS OPPOSED

A May 1990 poll of eastern Nebraskans found that 59 percent of the people surveyed oppose a Council Bluffs casino. Nine percent are undecided. In the mid-1980's, the Nebraska Legislature outlawed video slot machines. Nebraskans have said "no" to a form of casino gambling twice before recently.

I offer this bill today on behalf of my constituents, whom I believe would prefer to see private and public funds spent on activities that bring more personal and economic rewards to our community. Our area and the Santee Sioux Tribe could no doubt benefit from economic development projects that

bring more jobs. I will support those efforts, but I do not believe a Council Bluffs casino is the right "economic development project" for the Santee Sioux Tribe or for the Omaha metropolitan area.

This bill will make a \$67 million gambling complex a decision also for the Nebraska Governor, representing the Nebraska people. I believe that is appropriate.

PAUL ROBESON

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in remembrance and salutation of Paul Robeson, a celebrated African-American actor and singer who dedicated his prolific talents to the civil rights, labor, and peace movements of the United States and the world from the 1920's into the 1960's.

Born in Princeton, NJ, in 1898, Robeson went on to attend Rutgers where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. There he took the freshman prize in oratory and the sophomore and junior prizes in extemporaneous speaking.

In sports he became a four letter man by reason of distinction in football, baseball, basketball, and track and was selected by Walter Camp as an "All-American" end.

Upon graduation, he attended Columbia where he received his bachelor of laws. After passing the bar examination, he left the courtroom for the stage. He became popular and recognized as an extraordinary singer and actor. He is most remembered for his performance of "Water Boy" and "Ol' Man River" in Show Boat.

Paul Robeson died at the age of 77 on January 23, 1976, in Philadelphia, PA.

On Sunday, April 14, 1991, his birthday weekend, the Paul Robeson Community Center in South Los Angeles County will hold a fundraiser entitled "A Tribute to Paul Robeson: the Tallest Tree in the Forest."

The Los Angeles Unified School District, in cooperation, will sponsor a high school essay contest called "The Paul Robeson 21st Century World Citizen Contest" to develop in students a greater awareness and interest in the contributions of African-Americans to the United States and the world.

Proceeds from the fundraising event will support the literacy and language programs, art, theatrical and writing classes, library, archives and reading room at the center.

It is with great pride that I pay tribute to such an American as Paul Robeson, who dedicated his life to excellence in the arts and social service. Paul Robeson was a man of whom we can all be proud.

A TRIBUTE TO BRIAN RICHTER

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to rise today to bring to my colleagues attention

the long and distinguished work of an outstanding public servant of Sacramento County, Brian Richter, who is retiring after 30 years of service.

Mr. Richter graduated from Sacramento's El Camino High School and American River College before going on to receive his B.S. degree in civil engineering from the University of Nevada. In 1961, he began his career with the county of Sacramento as an assistant engineer. He worked his way up to the director of public works for Sacramento County by 1972 and in 1978 he was chosen to be the new county executive.

In this capacity he has been involved in implementing all of the Sacramento County board of supervisor's policies. He has proven so effective as the county executive that in 1986 he was honored with the Outstanding Public Administrator of the Year award by the Sacramento chapter of the American Society of Public Administrators.

Mr. Speaker, I know that my colleagues join me in thanking Mr. Richter for his exemplary service and accomplishments and to wish him good luck and happiness in his retirement.

IN COMMEMORATION OF GOVERNOR LEROY COLLINS

HON. PETE PETERSON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, on March 13, 1991, the State of Florida lost one of its greatest leaders. Former Gov. LeRoy Collins died at the age of 82 at his home in Tallahassee. We offer our sympathy to his wife Mary Call and all his family members who showed great courage during his long illness.

During his 6-year term as Governor, LeRoy Collins stood for change but he held fast to one simple principle: that the people of this country could live in peace together and that the walls that separated us in the past must come down. He had a special gift of seeking out the best in people. He rejected the politics of hate, and appealed to our sense of fairness, civic pride, and compassion.

The legacies of LeRoy Collins are many, particularly in the field of education. He wrote Florida's basic school finance law; he established a statewide community college system; and he expanded the quality and size of Florida's university system.

LeRoy Collins was a fighter for justice. He became a national leader when he courageously fought against the racist tide in the South and led Florida to the forefront in doing away with school desegregation.

Recently Governor Collins reflected on his 6-year career as Governor, "We were taking steps that were, in retrospect, maybe not that meaningful," he said. "But at least we were making beginning * * *. And so what I hope history reflects is that I made beginnings, pointing the way."

His works were indeed great beginnings. Governor Collins was an extraordinary leader. He courageously challenged Floridians with his progressive agenda and Florida responded.

Governor Collins once said that it was more important to him to follow his conscience than to pursue those things that would guarantee his reelection. We will always remember him as a great public servant whose progressive vision, courage, and gracious style transformed our world.

For that we offer our humble thanks, our prayers for the Collins family and our commitment to live up to his high ideals.

HONORING WILLIAM AND VIVIAN YETTER

HON. PETER H. KOSTMAYER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to rise today to recognize my friends, William and Vivian Yetter, on the occasion of their 65th anniversary.

They were married on February 10, 1926, at Grace Lutheran Church in the city of Altoona, PA. They were married by Rev. Bergh Peters, and they still live in Altoona.

The Yetters have two wonderful sons, Robert and William, Jr., residents of Bucks County, who love them very much. William and Vivian should be proud to have raised children who are such fine, upstanding citizens.

Mr. Speaker, these two extraordinary people have celebrated a very special occasion in their lives. I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in saluting William and Vivian Yetter and to wish them continued happiness.

DAUPHIN COUNTY PROSECUTOR JOSEPH KLEINFELTER INSTRUMENTAL IN DRUG WAR

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of a great force in the war on drugs, Dauphin County Chief Deputy District Attorney Joseph Kleinfelter.

Joe has devoted the past 15 years to public service as a county prosecutor. Since 1980, he has overseen all drug prosecutions in Dauphin County, and is responsible for the successful prosecution of more than 1,000 felony drug cases. Our community is indeed safer for Joe's efforts in putting drug dealers where they belong—behind bars.

In 1988, Joe organized Dauphin County's first county-wide drug task force which, for the first time, teamed municipal police officers and experienced state troopers. The success of this task force has made it a model statewide. As evidence of his unending dedication, Joe makes himself available on an around-the-clock basis. He is always ready to advise enforcement officers on legal issues such as search and seizure problems and electronic surveillance, which help insure the successful prosecution of criminals. Frequently he has accompanied officers in the field during raids.

Joe has led the way in the area of asset forfeiture, assuring that drug dealers are deprived of their cars, their money, and other ill-gotten gains. In fact, his success in this area has made drug law enforcement efforts in the area almost self-funding. Forfeiture proceeds provide the funds for drug buys, informants, radios, gas and maintenance for vehicles—even overtime pay.

In addition to Joe Kleinfelter's accomplishments as a prosecutor, he continues to distinguish himself professionally, particularly as an educator in drug law enforcement, search and seizure, and trial advocacy.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud of the efforts of Joe Kleinfelter and the impact his hard work is having on our community and the State at large. I commend his leadership to this body as a fine example of the hard work being performed by the men and women of this great country in the war on drugs.

NUTRITION ADVERTISING COORDINATION ACT OF 1991

HON. JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 1991

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, last fall the Congress overwhelmingly approved and enacted into law the Nutrition Labeling and Education Act of 1990, Public Law 101-535, authorizing the Food and Drug Administration to regulate nutrition and health claims on food labels in a responsible, accurate, and more understandable format. These new labels, which will be required on virtually all FDA-regulated food products, will be designed to help consumers choose healthful foods in the context of a total daily diet without the confusing and all-too-often misleading information currently on many food labels.

In order to continue to provide the public with consistency in the dissemination of food and nutrition information in advertising as well as on labels, I am today introducing the Nutrition Advertising Coordination Act of 1991. This legislation would require that the Federal Trade Commission, in its regulation of food advertising, abide by the standards, definitions, and regulations developed by the FDA with regard to nutrition content and health claims on food labels.

Currently the FTC, under a memorandum of understanding with the FDA, retains primary authority over food advertising. Although passage of Public Law 101-535 establishes a clear and concise prohibition against misleading nutrition and health claims on food labels, the FTC has not proposed any guidelines or restrictions on such claims with regard to food advertising. The FTC continues to evaluate these claims on a case-by-case, piecemeal basis using, by its own admission, weaker standards than those mandated for the FDA by the Congress. Under this practice, foods which may not be labeled as low fat could still be advertised as low fat. Food advertisements may also use some measurement units which are not allowed by FDA for labeling purposes. An example would be using a claim of less than 1 gram of salt, which may imply a prod-

uct which is low in sodium. FDA requires that sodium be listed in milligram units. FTC also allows advertisers to make health claims about some nutrients which would not be allowed on labels under the new law.

As the importance of diet on our health continues to grow, it is extremely critical that consumers have access to accurate and consistent information regarding the food we eat. More and more the evidence is clear that diet is a major component in our overall good health. Healthy eating can enhance our quality of life and significantly lower our risk for certain illnesses. Countless studies and research findings clearly indicate that the two leading killers in our Nation, heart disease and cancer, are influenced by the foods we eat. Yet two of our Government agencies which are primarily responsible for controlling much of the information on our foods are dispensing different and inconsistent messages about these products. Such a conflicting policy only adds to the frustration and confusion consumers already feel in their efforts to sort through the maze of nutrition and health claims in an attempt to consume a more healthful diet.

It is time that our Federal policies and regulations regarding food and nutrition are consistent throughout all agencies of the Government. An enormous amount of time and resources has been devoted to the impact of diet on our health. The delivery system for all this information should be subjected to the same regulatory process in all areas of Government. I am hopeful that this legislation will be a beginning in this important process. I hope my colleagues will join with me in supporting this important goal.

The following is the text of this legislation:

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Nutrition Advertising Coordination Act of 1991".

SEC. 2. MISLEADING FOOD ADVERTISEMENTS.

Section 15(a) of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 55(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(3)(A) In the case of food, an advertisement shall be deemed misleading in a material respect if such advertisement contains a claim which expressly or by implication—

"(i) characterizes the level of any nutrient which is of the type required by section 403(q)(1) or 403(q)(2) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to be in the label or labeling of the food unless the claim is made in accordance with section 403(r)(2)(A) of such Act and the regulations promulgated by the Secretary of Health and Human Services to implement such section,

"(ii) characterizes the relationship of any nutrient which is of the type required by section 403(q)(1) or 403(q)(2) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to be in the label or labeling of the food to a disease or a health-related condition unless the claim is made in accordance with section 403(r)(3) of such Act and the regulations promulgated by the Secretary of Health and Human Services to implement such section, or

"(iii) characterizes the amount of any nutrient in a serving or portion of the food unless the amount of such nutrient is expressed in the same units of weight that are specified in regulations promulgated by the Secretary of Health and Human Services to implement

sections 403(q)(1) and 403(q)(2) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

"(B) An advertisement for a food shall be deemed to be misleading in a material respect—

"(i) if it contains a claim that complies with subparagraph (A)(i) but—

"(I) fails to disclose the level of fat or saturated fat in the food when a claim is made that characterizes the level of cholesterol in the food,

"(II) fails to disclose the level of cholesterol in the food when a claim is made that characterizes the level of saturated fat in the food,

"(III) fails to disclose the level of total fat in the food when a claim is made that the food is high in dietary fiber, or

"(ii) if it contains a claim that complies with subparagraph (A) but fails to include clearly and conspicuously the statement 'See product label for complete nutrition information'."

SEC. 3. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendment made by section 2 shall take effect—

(1) with respect to a claim described in clauses (i) and (ii) of section 15(a)(3)(A) of the Federal Trade Commission Act, on the date that regulations to implement section 403(r)

of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act take effect,

(2) with respect to a claim described in clause (iii) of section 15(a)(3)(A) of the Federal Trade Commission Act, on the date that regulations to implement section 403(q)(1) and (2) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act take effect, and

(3) with respect to the requirement described in subparagraph (B) of section 15(a)(3) of the Federal Trade Commission Act, on the date that regulations to implement section 403(r) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act take effect.